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NEW ENGLAND EDITION

SWEEPING CHANGES ARE PROJECTED IN CANADIAN TARIFF

Mr. King, the Premier, Expresses
Intention of Making Reductions
in Dominion's Fiscal Policy

OTTAWA, Ont., March 8.—(By The Associated Press)—Important changes in the Canadian tariff, especially as affecting articles of food and clothing and the implements of agriculture, mining, fishing and lumbering, will be made, it is predicted, at the first session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Canada, convening today.

Mackenzie King, the Premier, who appears before Parliament today as head of a Liberal administration, has announced his intention of making sweeping changes in the tariff on necessities of life, and also on articles needed in the fundamental industries of the Dominion. While it is not expected that the Premier can carry out his entire program at his first session, preliminary steps are to be taken by reducing customs duties on a number of items.

The general question of taxation will form an important part of the work of Parliament as of the new Congress at Washington. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, who held the same office in 1911 when the reciprocity pact with the United States was arranged, has had under consideration for weeks important changes in the federal taxation policy.

Canadian Railways and Marine

No announcement has been made as to the policy to be adopted by the government and an effort will be made to keep the secret until the annual budget is presented to Parliament late in the session.

The Melghen government, defeated at the general election of December last, named a tariff commission which took evidence throughout Canada from representatives of all industries. The result is now available to Mr. King, but the question has been raised that evidence taken by a Conservative commission may not be proper for use by a Liberal government.

Legislation to encourage immigration from the British Isles, the United States and some sections of Europe, in preference to the former enemy countries, is forecast. The government has been urged by influential elements to take measures to stimulate immigration, fill up the vacant lands of the Dominion, and make business for the national railways. Thous-

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SHEPPARD-TOWNER BILL REPORT MADE

No legislation necessary was the report voted today by the joint legislative committee on Public Health and Social Welfare on the bill providing that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts take advantage of the provisions of the federal Sheppard-Towner Act for cooperation by the State with the national government for maternity and infancy benefits.

The General Court still has before it an order asking information on the expenses of such federal subsidy measures and questioning the constitutionality of the Sheppard-Towner Act.

Leave to withdraw was given on the petition of Edna Lawrence Spencer for maternity benefits, which was heard this morning and which was the object of more opposition than support.

Equal Suffrage Bill Introduced in Britain

LONDON, March 8.—(By The Associated Press)—By a vote of 208 to 60, the House of Commons today permitted Lord Robert Cecil to introduce a bill designed to extend suffrage to women on the same terms as men.

The division on the question of the bill's introduction resulted from the opposition of Colonel Martin Archer-Shee, who said the measure would enfranchise 5,000,000 women. After the division was taken the bill was given its first reading.

Thomas Crerar May Hold Balance in Canadian Politics

Leader of Progressive Party Rose From Country Farmer
to Head of Cooperative Grain Group

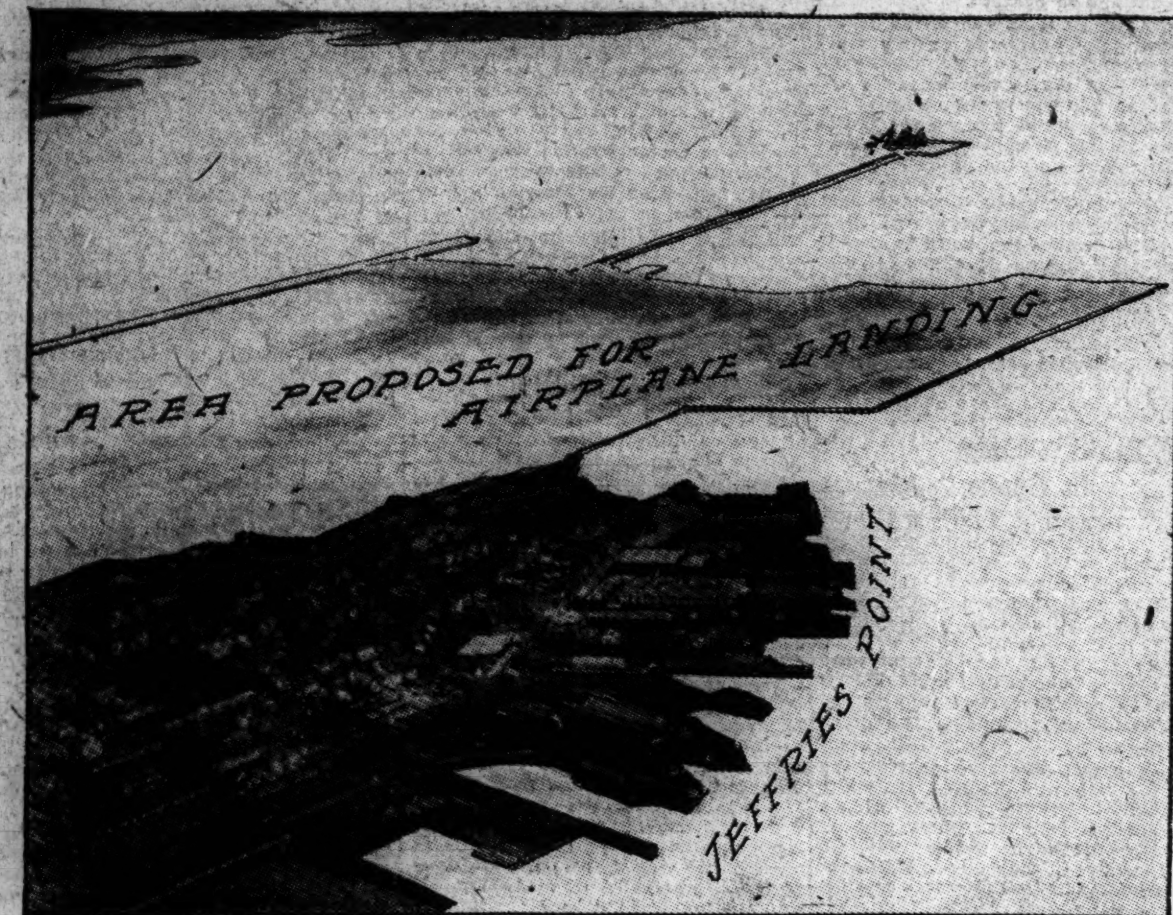
OTTAWA, March 6 (Special Correspondence)—A little more than four years ago Thomas Alexander Crerar was elected for the first time a member of the Canadian House of Commons for the riding of Marquette in Manitoba. Today in the same House he is the leader of a party of 66 members out of a total membership of 235, and practically holds the balance of power in Canada. His party goes under the name of Progressives, but that name must not be confused with the same party name in the United States, more popularly known as the "Bull Moose" movement. Mr. Crerar is at the head of a party of farmers or as some of them prefer to express it "the agrarians." When the Canadian Parliament opens on Wednesday, March 8, Mr. Crerar's position from the political standpoint is only second to that of the Premier himself.

Taught Country Schools
During the next few months every move of this leader from the prairies

will be watched with intense interest by Canadians. His may be the word which will upset the government now composed of Liberals, but carrying on with scarcely any majority. On the other hand, he may lend a friendly cooperation to the Liberal Government, stick by it in crises, and enable it to function. So far he has not announced what attitude he will adopt. In this respect the only record is a newspaper interview of two months ago in which he said he would not be the leader of an official opposition, would not take the salary attached to that office, but would lend his influence toward seeing that the country got sane, economical administration.

Crerar, the blue-eyed westerner, has come into the limelight quickly. Five years ago he was a plain business man, a big-business man, whose name rarely appeared in the public prints, but whose utterances, whether in the form of a speech or an interview,

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Proposed airplane landing in East Boston

Piers and slips at Jeffries Point are shown in left foreground while proposed site beyond is being filled in by dredger at top right

FEDERAL 48-HOUR LAW URGED AS TEXTILE ISSUE SOLUTION

Senator Moses, in New Hampshire to Lend His Aid
Toward Strike Settlement, Seeks Support for
His Measure Before Congress

CONCORD, N. H., March 7 (Special Correspondence)—Enactment of a federal law to regulate the employment of women and children is looked upon by George H. Moses, United States Senator from this State, as the ultimate solution of the problem which is involved in the strike of textile workers in this State and Rhode Island. Senator Moses is spending a week in New Hampshire to lend what help he can to a settlement of the strike, which involves 30,000 of his constituents directly and many more indirectly.

In the last Congress, Senator Moses introduced a 48-hour bill which was never acted upon. In the present Congress he reintroduced that bill verbatim and is now seeking to enlist the support of Labor leaders in pushing that bill. The Senator calls attention to the variation in hours of labor between the several States. As applied to the textile industry these variations may be summarized as follows, according to statistics that have been compiled from a questionnaire:

State	Spindles
Massachusetts	1,841,137
California	78,000
Ohio	15,000
Ten states limit to 54 hours:	
Rhode Island	2,791,284
New Hampshire	1,448,933
Maine	1,129,016
New York	2,015,038
Pennsylvania	241,538
Texas	160,000
Michigan	37,000
Arkansas	33,000
Oklahoma	5,000
Two states limit to 55 hours:	
Connecticut	1,392,562
Wisconsin	2,000
One state limits to 56 hours:	
Vermont	145,000
One state limits to 57 hours:	
Tennessee	430,692
Nine states limit to 60 hours:	
North Carolina	5,247,027
South Carolina	5,075,540

Georgia	2,669,227
Virginia	539,886
Maryland	238,000
Mississippi	169,000
Louisiana	106,000
Kentucky	97,000
New Jersey	429,431
One state limits to 70 hours:	
Illinois	64,000
Two states have no limit:	
Alabama	1,295,480
Indiana	90,000

The total cotton spindles in the United States are 36,735,000, and one of the chief arguments of the employers in the present New England textile strike is that the 60-hour week is allowable in nine southern States, which have a combined spindle power of 15,487,000. This compares with about 12,000,000 spindles in Massachusetts, California and Ohio, whose limit of working hours is below the 54 hours a week, which the employers of New Hampshire and Rhode Island have in general established as

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RULES SUSPENSION FOR BONUS PROJECT PASSAGE PROPOSED

Republican Leaders Considering
a Plan to Shut Out Amend-
ments of All Kinds

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Republican leaders disclosed today that they were considering a scheme to put the soldiers' bonus bill through the House under a suspension of the rules which would shut out amendments of any kind and limit debate to 40 minutes.

Under this plan a two-thirds vote would be necessary to pass the measure, but leaders believed on the basis of present sentiment among members that this majority could be obtained with votes to spare. Monday, March 20, will be the next rules suspension day.

The Army Appropriation Bill will be taken before the bonus measure, it was said, probably on next Tuesday. This probably would mean that in any event the bonus bill would be put over until the week following.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming, the majority leader, said today he did not think the statement made yesterday at the White House that President Harding had not changed his position set forth last month in his letter to Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee was to be taken as an indication that Mr. Harding was prepared to veto the bonus measure as now drawn with its bank loan provisions in lieu of the cash bonus.

Despite some criticism of the measure in and out of Congress, Chairman Fordney and his coworkers believe it will encounter only comparatively feeble opposition in the House unless there is an unexpected reaction among the great majority of members who have been insisting that some sort of bonus legislation be enacted at this session.

Just what will happen to the bill in the Senate appears at this time to be more or less problematical. There the measure will be open to amendment and also to unlimited debate and it is regarded as more than probable that it will be subjected to change in some important particulars. Since President Harding advised the House Committee to pay the bonus with a sales tax or postpone the legislation it is expected that sales tax proponents in the Senate will renew their fight for that kind of a levy.

Among House members generally there was more discussion today as to how the President viewed the bill than there was about its probable fate after it left the House. Framers of the measure appeared to be fairly confident that it would not meet with the executive's disapproval because it removed what they said was the fundamental objection to the cash bonus plan—the immediate drain on the federal treasury.

Some opponents of the measure in the House predicted that the bill would be unsatisfactory to both the country and the service men. They contended that it would not enable the men to get as much cash in three years as they would have received under the original cash plan and that the proposed advances by the banks if made, would inflate credits to the extent of \$500,000,000 more over the period of the bank loans, thus increasing living costs.

Proponents of the bank loan plan argued that through this provision the men could obtain immediately a far larger sum than they would have received under the cash installment payments plan originally proposed, and this without the imposition of any additional taxes on the country.

The time of the calling up of the bill in the House will not be definitely fixed until Chairman Fordney returns to Washington from a trip to the middle west.



Caring for the birds

Tying suet on tree and putting food in shelter at Children's Museum

Recognition of Lenin May Depend on Genoa

LONDON, March 8.—(By The Associated Press)—Austen Chamberlain, the government leader, told the House of Commons today that decision on the question of recognition of the present Soviet Government of Russia must await the result of the Genoa economic conference.

PANAMA TRANSFER 'ILL-ADVISED,' SAYS MEMBER OF BOARD

W. C. Hushing Opposes Scheme
to Liquidate Railroad-Steam-
ship Company

WASHINGTON, March 8 (Special)—The scheme which is under consideration by the War Department and with which officials of the Shipping Board are in sympathy, looking to the liquidation of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, "is most ill-advised," according to William C. Hushing, a member of the Panama Canal Wage and Complaints Board, and who has prepared especially for The Christian Science Monitor a statement of his views on the subject. Mr. Hushing has come to Washington in connection with legislation affecting the employees of the Canal Zone and the proposed liquidation of the steamship company. His statement is as follows:

"In June last year a commission, appointed by Secretary of War Weeks and consisting of Gen. William D. Connor, chairman, Capt. Alfred Brooks, U. S. N. R., F. A. Molitor and H. P. Wilson, visited the Canal Zone, and upon its return made the following recommendation regarding the Panama Railroad Steamship Line: 'That the Panama Railroad Steamship Company be immediately liquidated and the government freight and passenger traffic be turned over to the commercial lines operated under the American flag.'

"This recommendation is most ill-advised and it will be interesting to know the reasons actuating it. 'Prior to the time stock control of the corporation was obtained by the United States Government, the operation of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line was reasonably successful, as it had been used as a feeder for through traffic, and the Panama Railroad was conducted principally with that object in view, its earnings being based on a proportion of the through rate that permitted the Panama Railroad itself to operate at a profit. During canal construction days its operation was more successful financially because of the large amount of traffic it handled—the bulk of it being canal supplies and employees.

"The Panama Railroad Steamship Line has always been operated to maintain reasonable rates between the United States and the South and Central American countries, in order at least to place merchants of the United States on a parity with those of Europe.

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AMERICA AWAITS ARMY REDUCTIONS AS GENOA PRELUDE

Reply to Invitation to Be Sent
Soon—Cut in Russian Forces
Considered First Need

WASHINGTON, March 8 (Special)—President Harding and Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, held a conference today regarding American participation in the Genoa conference which has been called to meet on April 11. As a result of this conference, it was said in authoritative circles in Washington, Mr. Hughes will forward immediately to the Italian Government the American answer to the Genoa invitation.

A person who is in close touch with the situation told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here this morning that both the President and Mr. Hughes are opposed to American participation in the Genoa meeting unless the European Powers show a real disposition to reduce their standing armies. Unless this disposition is shown, indications are that the United States will be represented at the Genoa conference only by "unofficial" observers. There will be no delegates with power to act.

Action by Russia Hoped For

It is held here that the first move for Europe to make to insure American participation at Genoa will be for Soviet Russia to reduce her standing army, which is now estimated to contain about 1,600,000 effectives, to police proportions, for without this very material reduction in Russia's army strength, France and Poland will not disarm, but on the contrary will continue to look on Russia as a potential enemy.

It was authoritatively said the Administration was in full sympathy with any movement that would rehabilitate Europe, and the efforts of David Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, in this direction have been sympathetically received here. At the same time, the attitude of the Administration with regard to disarmament is so firm that the consensus in highest quarters is that President Harding will take no active part in any of the European rehabilitation schemes until France and Russia have agreed to reductions in armament in keeping with the American ideas made public during the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

Reply Long Considered

The definite fixing of the date for convening the Genoa conference makes it necessary that the American attitude should be disclosed very soon. The American position with regard to the conference and problems confronting the European nations at the Genoa council table was outlined and a reply prepared more than a month ago, prior to the decision to postpone the gathering. What the reply at that time was has never been disclosed; but the general impression in Washington was that this government was not prepared at the moment to un-

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Boy the Chickadee Kissed Won Fame by Patience

Had to Sit Still Nearly Half an Hour While Bird Hopped
Gradually to His Shoulder

"That's the boy the chickadee kissed," is established.

Children point him out proudly as he walks with glorious dignity about the paths of Olmsted Park or plays with other boys after school. His fame has gone abroad in the neighborhood, and his enviable title "The

boy the chickadee kissed," is established.

It is no slight honor to be kissed on the cheek by a chickadee! It happened in the grounds of the Children's Museum the other day, and the patient recipient of the kiss, assiduously earned the honor. He sat on a rock very still for almost a half hour while the timid chickadees pecked at the crumbs he had sprinkled for them. The slightest movement of any part of his body would have frightened the birds away.

So he sat like a little sweater-clad statue with awesome eyes fastened on the birds. At last one gathered sufficient courage to eat the crumbs that he had placed on the toes of his shoes. The boy hardly breathed, and the bird cast bright, shy little glances up at his face. Finally, bit by bit, he hopped to the boy's shoulder and suddenly gave him the briefest possible kiss on his cheek!

An adventure like this is worth waiting for, say the little boys of the Nature Club who feed the birds during the winter. Scores of birds who would otherwise go south for their winter vacation are induced to stay about the trees in Olmsted Park through the efforts of the young naturalists.

Bits of suet are tied to the bare branches of trees, and swing invitingly during the cold days. Little spaces are cleared when there is snow, and crumbs and other delectable bits of bird food are scattered for the feathered guests of the Children's Museum.

The circular bird house, which is the refreshment stand for countless birds throughout the winter, is a respected spot. Children lower their voices as they tiptoe past it, careful not to disturb the birds that may be eating grain in the little receptacles.

Railway Mollmen Elect Officers
C. L. Luckenbach was re-elected president of the Boston branch of the Railway Mail Association at the annual meeting in the Quincy House last night. J. J. Grant was chosen vice-president; E. J. Weston, secretary-treasurer; W. E. Rice, R. D. Gould, H. S. Kilcup and C. F. M. Walslip, executive committee.

PANAMA TRANSFER 'ILL-ADVISED,' SAYS MEMBER OF BOARD

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ropes in competing for business in those countries.

"Charges could easily have been increased and a much larger return secured, but the government policy, as approved by the President and Secretary of War, has been to charge only what operating expenses justified.

"During the war the Panama Railroad Steamship Line was one of the greatest supporters of the government in securing essential cargoes and also in furnishing bottoms for necessary supplies for the Canal and for the army forces in the Canal Zone.

"Other lines chartered their vessels to the government under terms that yielded thousands of dollars profits to them in excess of what they normally would have received and their large war surpluses can largely be so accounted for.

"The Panama Railroad Steamship Line vessels were not so operated, and their service was maintained despite enormous costs and handicaps, rates not being increased as they would have been had it been a private line, though the rates charged returned a reasonable profit on the investment.

"This policy protected the government officials from being charged with profiteering, by not charging higher rates because traffic could and would bear it.

"If the Panama Railroad Steamship Line had been conducted as private lines were during the war, its surplus would have been at least three times what it was.

"On account of strikes, and slumps in shipping, the past two years have not been profitable to the line, but deficits have been reduced, and with a resumption in traffic will soon be wiped out.

"The line is now principally operated as an adjunct to the canal, and it would be disastrous to the latter to place it at the mercy of private lines, which would let government traffic—not as a rule the most profitable—go by the board to serve others.

"Supplies for the canal and employees would be held up and operation of the canal would be hampered if this is hampered by private lines. Needless to say, charges would be greatly increased.

"The United Fruit Line competes for traffic out of New York City with the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, but not to New York City, as it has its more profitable fruit cargoes north. All boats of this line were built in Great Britain, though some of them fly the American flag. The United Fruit Company, however, is not the active competitor of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line. Its principal competitors are the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, an English line; the Royal Dutch, a Dutch corporation, and the Caribbean Company, of Norwegian registry. The last three are the most important factors in the Caribbean and west coast of South America traffic, and two of them are important factors in traffic between Europe and the Caribbean and west coast ports.

"If the Panama Railroad Steamship Line is abolished it will not benefit American shipping, but will put the above-mentioned companies in a position long sought by them—in control of traffic between the United States and the Caribbean Central and South American ports, a state of affairs which has been prevented to date by competition of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

"If the line is abolished, within two years all American influence over West Indian traffic will be lost.

"The Panama Railroad Steamship Line has returned large profits to the United States Government after many years of operation, as well as having been a most valiant factor in controlling efforts of foreign lines absolutely to control the Caribbean trade, and there must be an Ethiopian in the fuel pile somewhere or it would not be desired to discontinue it. Certainly no patriotic American not financially interested would advocate it. It is thoroughly understood the situation. The line engages in private business also to help pay its expenses in operating a necessary supply line for the canal.

"If it is wrong to have our government in private business why not start on some of the heavy losing projects first and not one operating at a profit.

"If the government must depend on private lines for service to the Canal and the Army and Navy forces in Porto Rico, Hayti and the Canal Zone, the costs will increase greatly and benefit private companies that are not American corporations."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard Club, Dr. Jonathan C. Day, address on "The Mountaineers of Kentucky," 8:30 o'clock.

Home Furnishers Association, annual dinner, Hotel Vendome, 6:30 o'clock.

Business Women's Club, Miss Herminie Schwed, field secretary of National Association for Constitutional Government, to speak on "The Conversion of a Parlor Socialist," 114 Bowdoin Street, 7:30 o'clock.

Unitarian Club of Boston, dinner; William T. Reid Jr. of Boston and R. C. Murphy, A. M., D. S. C., to speak; Hotel Somerset, 6:15 o'clock.

Boston Sanitary Club, dinner; Boston City Club, 6 o'clock.

Boston Normal School gymnasium, basketball game between Boston University and Norwich University, 8 o'clock.

Rotary Club Bowling Association, dinner; Boston City Club, 7 o'clock.

Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange of Boston, directors' meeting and dinner; Bellevue Hotel, 8 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, Carrie B. Mastellar of Boston, member of the Baptist Mission Board, to lecture on "Immigrants All," lobby, 6 o'clock. Speech Readers Guild of Boston to show motion picture "Deliverance" or the career of Helen Keller; Bates Hall, 8 o'clock.

Boston Stationers Association, dinner; Boston City Club, 6:30 o'clock.

Tankee Division, Women's Y. T. Auxiliary, monthly meeting; clubhouse, 200 Huntington Avenue, 8 o'clock.

MORGAN MEMORIAL FOUNDER HONORED

Demonstrations given in the department of industries and stores at the Morgan Memorial by children and adults trained in vocational work was a feature of "Morgan Memorial Day" observed yesterday as a tribute to the work of Henry Morgan, who founded the institution 60 years ago. Exercises, which included an organ recital in the "Church of All Nations" and motion pictures showing playground scenes and activities at the South Athol vacation camp, were largely attended by friends from every part of the State.

Parties were conducted through the industries departments, where men are taught trades, and through the children's departments, where little ones are cared for while their mothers work.

At the annual meeting of the Morgan Memorial, held in the afternoon, Fred C. Moore, treasurer, reported receipts of \$238,536.32 from the sale of cast-off material during the year 1921. Thousands of "good-will bags" distributed among friends throughout Greater Boston have been returned generously full of this material, which has been prepared for sale by the institution's "opportunity" labor. In this manner unemployed men and women have earned a total of \$114,562.05.

BEACON OIL COMPANY AWARDED CONTRACT

Award of a contract to the Beacon Oil Company of Boston, to furnish all the fuel oil required by the United States Shipping Board for vessels at the port of Boston, until Aug. 10, has been announced in dispatches from the board's headquarters in Washington.

By the contract, the company will furnish the oil at \$1.05 a barrel, when it is delivered at the terminal in Everett, Mass., and \$1.15 a barrel when delivery is by barge in Boston Harbor. The minimum quantity is to be, at the supplier's option, 5000 barrels at the terminal or 1500 barrels by barge, at these prices. For a less quantity by barge, the price will be a barge price plus a minimum charge of \$1.50.

Uncertainty in the oil market is said to have made a longer term of contract for the Boston supply impracticable. Negotiations for this supply have been in progress since the middle of January, when bids received by the board were considered too high. The Beacon Oil Company, whose fuel oil comes from ports on the Gulf of Mexico, won the contract, in subsequent bidding against several competitors.

DIRECT SALE URGED FOR FURNITURE

Members of the Home Furnishers Association of Massachusetts in their annual meeting at the Hotel Vendome this afternoon discussed the question of retail sale of furniture direct to customers by certain manufacturing firms. The opinion was that the matter should be taken up with the manufacturers. Conference was expressed that little trouble would be experienced in carrying out the plan.

The meeting will close with a banquet at the Hotel Vendome this evening. Among the speakers will be George Smith, former president of the City Club, and probably Mayor Curley and Governor Cox. Last year's officers probably will be re-elected. They are M. J. Sullivan, Lawrence, president; George L. Avery, Framingham; Felix I. Smith, Boston; Hugh McLean, Holyoke; John Clarkson, Waltham; W. C. Fuller, Mansfield, and Herman Adaskin, Springfield, vice-presidents, and Alonzo E. Yont, Boston, secretary and attorney.

MORE FUNDS SOUGHT FOR NEW RAILROAD

AUGUSTA, Me., March 8.—Application to increase the capital stock of the Eastern Railroad Company from \$500,000 to \$1,400,000 was filed yesterday with the Public Utilities Commission. It is proposed to build this year and next a railroad between Houlton and Bangor and to connect the Canadian Pacific lines in Maine and New Brunswick.

Additional funds are required to construct the upper portion of the line from Houlton to Bancroft, with a branch line to the New Brunswick border, to build southerly from Bancroft through Drew Plantation, or Prentiss, and to equip the road for operation this year; also to complete the road, with additional branches, to Bangor, including a bridge across the Penobscot River in 1923.

COMMITTEE APPROVES MEMORIAL SITE PLANS

Members of the legislative committee on Military Affairs waited on the sub-committee of the Governor's council appointed to investigate the advisability of the site selected for the memorial to Massachusetts troops near St. Mihiel, France, to protest against any change in the plans agreed upon by the special commission appointed to make them. It was pointed out that the site selected is admirable and suitable, and that three years and \$18,000 have been expended in working out the details.

The subcommittee of the Council was appointed when the point was raised that the site selected is several miles removed from the front on which the Massachusetts troops were engaged when the St. Mihiel offensive opened. The legislative committee holds that construction of the memorial in the exact section of the attack would make it inaccessible. Committee members assert that the site was finally selected, after long consideration and study, and that they, most all of whom were in service in France, will actively oppose any proposal to change the decision of the commission.

STUDY IS URGED OF CONSTITUTION

Secretary of National Association
Declares That Therein Lies
Remedy for Radicalism

"Careful study of the Constitution and serious analysis of social and economic situations are the remedies for the wave of Socialism and radicalism that is insidiously creeping through our schools, colleges, universities, and legislative bodies," said Miss Herminie Schwed, field secretary of the National Association for Constitutional Government, who is speaking at various clubs and civic organizations throughout Boston. Miss Schwed will address the Business Women's Club tonight on "The Conversion of a Parlor Socialist."

"American people have been astonishingly lethargic about their affairs," said Miss Schwed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "They have listened to clever abuse of their constitution and were unable to judge it accurately, because they have so little exact knowledge of the Constitution of the United States. But the sensational appeal of the theories of socialism and communism and all forms of radicalism who are unaware of the people are realizing the need of a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of their government."

Women's Clubs Beginning Study
"Women's clubs are beginning to study it for the first time, and are gaining a new point of view point as a result. Every American citizen should be entirely familiar with all the provisions of the splendid Constitution on which our government is based, so that dangerous movements would be recognized immediately."

Such measures as the Sheppard-Towner law are cleverly disguised Socialist bills, designed to change our democracy into a paternalistic form of government, skillfully sapping up the liberties of our people and putting unbridled power into the hands of officials. The danger of the passage of such bills is that it is promoted by innocent enthusiasts who are unaware of what they are doing. It is such insidious movements as these legislative bills that must be combated with rigorous adherence to the Constitution. The open propaganda of Socialism cannot do nearly as much harm, because its flagrant menace is obvious.

Branches Being Organized
"I was a splendid example of the interested but misguided American citizen who because of the fabulous appeal to my idealism became a parlor Socialist, ardently devoted to the cause, but with a vague understanding and had no means of proving. The difference between a parlor Socialist and one openly affiliated with the movement, is that the former understands something that he does not understand merely because it fires his hysterical enthusiasm. The liberal leagues of prominent colleges are composed of little lambs, who are preaching big-worded radicalism in an effort to be smart. If they put half as much time in a serious study of the Constitution and existing conditions and their improvement, their program would be more constructive."

The National Association for Constitutional Government is organizing branch associations in cities over the country to help people study the Constitution and understand the government of their country. A course of reading and study will be supplied to any club or society interested in forming such a group and may be secured from 717 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

NEW ENGLISH LOOM
MAY DOUBLE OUTPUT
Leonard B. Gary, New England manager of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is in receipt of photographs and samples of cloth manufactured in a new English loom, that the inventor asserts will revolutionize the cotton manufacturing industry. The invention is described as an automatic shuttleless loom, said to give double production, plus automatic weaving, and to weave cloth better by 25 per cent in appearance and handle with two picks at once rather than with one pick of double thickness.

The web is supplied from two cheeses, one on each side of the loom. This gives web mixing and produces more perfect cloth, it is said. Two different kinds of yarns can be used. Six to 10 colors, or more, can be put in by the same plain loom with the attachment of a simple color mechanism which has been invented for this purpose. Waste is also declared to be reduced to a minimum by the new process.

Pittsburgh Coal's Year
The Pittsburgh Coal Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows gross earnings of \$27,428,991, compared with \$48,596,589 in 1920. Net profits before federal taxes were \$2,873,543, against \$10,932,715. The profit and loss surplus, subject to federal taxes, was \$28,171,891, against \$30,369,328.

A Club-Residence
for Business Men
To the ambitious business man with a definite standard of living, the Allerton House group offers a combination of advantages that include the service and appointments of the modern hotel at a fraction of hotel cost, with the good fellowship of the select club.

Allerton Houses
45 EAST 55th St.
143 EAST 39th St.
302 WEST 22d St.
NEW YORK

The facilities of the 20th Street Allerton House include a well-equipped gymnasium under the personal supervision of the Athletic Director of New York's foremost university.

FEDERAL 48-HOUR LAW URGED AS TEXTILE ISSUE SOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

the hours of labor upon which they will continue to operate.

Since the issue in the strike is to a larger extent centered on hours of labor, rather than on rate of wages, it is believed that a federal law providing for uniform hours of labor in this industry might remove the most serious subject of contention between the employers and the unions.

The official statement which the Amoskeag mills has prepared in defense of its position, under the caption, "The Peril of the South Is Real," claims that cotton spindles in the south have increased 150 per cent in 20 years, while those of the northern mills have increased only 41 per cent. Last December it is claimed that southern spindles averaged to run 239 spindle hours as compared with 188 spindle hours in northern mills.

State Board to Drop Its Efforts to Mediate

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8 (Special)—No further attempts to settle the textile strike in Rhode Island are to be made at present by the State Board of Mediation and Conciliation, according to a statement issued by the board this afternoon, following a meeting at which the situation was discussed. The board said that it would be useless at this time to try to persuade either side to submit to arbitration.

An apparent effort to shorten the textile strike was ignored yesterday in the State Senate, when it refused to order out from the Committee on Judiciary the Barry 48-hour bill. No less than five of the 48-hour bills have appeared in the Assembly this session, but the main fight has been on that of Senator Barry of Central Falls, whose constituency is a big textile strike center. He has made repeated attempts to bring out a 54-hour week and a decrease of 20 per cent in wages for cotton mill operations.

Lucius F. C. Garvin, one-time Governor but now a member of the Senate, with Mr. Barry in the Democratic minority, told the majority members that their postponement of action on the bill is prolonging the textile strike, which is against an increase to a 54-hour week and a decrease of 20 per cent in wages for cotton mill operations.

The fifth of the bills was introduced at the same session of the Senate by Senator Joseph E. Noel, whose measure defines 48 hours of labor as the legal week for women and for children under 16. A delegation of textile strikers attended the Senate session as an urge to action on the Barry bill.

The Senate was later the scene of an effort to secure legislation vital to the strike settlement, when Herbert M. Sherwood offered a bill, which would give authority to the state commissioner of labor to require the manufacturers to furnish production cost data. This, it was explained, was an attempt to secure a 54-hour week and a decrease of 20 per cent in wages for cotton mill operations.

The federal conciliators, Charles J. Bendheim and John J. G. Rodgers, who have spent several weeks in the Rhode Island strike field were able to produce costs of manufacture from other cotton centers, which, it is asserted, showed no such conditions as the manufacturers here contend made the wage cut and the work hour increase necessary to do business. Nothing of the nature of production cost data in the local strike area has been obtainable and the principal objection to arbitration by the mill men was their professed inability to making such information public.

In the fifth week of the strike, when the mediators agreed to withdraw and leave sole arbitration in confidence in the hands of Judge J. Jerome Hahn, chairman of the board, the avoidance of publicity was objectionable to the strike leaders. Since then Thomas F. McMahon, international president of the United Textile Workers of America, the Blackstone Valley strike leader, has stated that he was willing to arbitrate the wage question before the Supreme Court of the State or any three men Gov. San Souel might name. Both he and the Amalgamated Textile Union leaders, in the Pawtuxet Valley, agree that the matter

of a 48-hour week is an undebatable right, which the worker will never willingly compromise.

Judge Hahn, in the outline of his general proposal for arbitration, asserted that the establishment of a working week was a legislative and not properly an arbitral issue. An expression of this nature from a Superior Court justice, distinguished for services as an arbitrator, was felt at the State House to add to the degree of imperative for early action by the Assembly on the 48-hour bill.

Strike leaders give no suggestion of uneasiness at the reopening within a week of four mills in the Blackstone Valley and one in the Pawtuxet Valley. They minimize the extent of operations at the mill by saying that the force of workers at each is so small as to be of no concern.

Statements, attributed to manufacturers, that they can close their mills for six months and produce from storage enough goods to meet the demands of an inactive market, are questioned since the efforts to resume running. It is generally felt that if this claim of large stocks on hand in selling warehouses were so there would be little need of a reopening of mills in the seventh week of the strike. Textile men say that an abundance of finished goods in storage with the big corporations is of no advantage to the smaller mills without their own selling agencies, but dependent on unfriendly agencies, impartial to whose goods they sell. On this claim is based the forecast of observers of a defection with the revival of trade of the smaller mills from the list of strike-resisting establishments.

With the closing of the conference of the State Board of Mediation and Conciliation on Saturday, it was stated that a revamped proposal, in continuation of the rejected proposition, had been discussed. It was the attitude of strikers and employers on this revision that the board was called to confer on today.

Wool Mill Curtails Output

GREENVILLE, R. I., March 7 (Special Correspondence)—Curtailment has been announced by the Nanquitt Worsted Mill here, following closely a policy of curtailment decided on by the Wanskuck mills, manufacturers of woolen goods. The Nanquitt mill has been operating full time, but short-handed. The 50 remaining employees have been laid off indefinitely. The Wanskuck company had decided to curtail by closing on Saturdays and Mondays until further notice. A falling off in orders is given in each instance as the cause of curtailment.

Appeal for Funds Is Issued

NEW YORK, March 8.—Russell Palmer, general secretary of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, issued an appeal yesterday urging every "liberty-loving man and woman in America" to contribute to a fund for striking mill workers in the Pawtuxet Valley of Rhode Island. The union, he said, is feeding daily 3000 of the 8000 strikers, but funds are running low.

The statement described conditions under which the strikers, half of them women, are declared to have worked for years, and asserted that the mill owners were trying to force wages down to an average of \$17 a week for 54 hours. "The mill interests," it continued, "have prevented social legislation for women and children. Women work all night in the mills without legal restriction."

Strike Leaders Are Upset

Over Senator Moses' Attitude
MANCHESTER, N. H., March 8 (Special)—Consternation over the stand taken by Senator George H. Moses in his conference with strike leaders and Central Labor Union officials last evening, in which he declared flatly that he would neither institute nor support any move toward a federal inquiry of the New Hampshire textile situation, was freely expressed in the ranks of the strikers this morning.

The conference, which lasted only a few moments and which followed a lecture given by the Senator before the local Women's Clubs Federation, gave the New Hampshire Congressman time enough to state that he believed that the controversy was one between employer and worker, that as such it demanded no federal investigation and

that he would further no such move. He refused to listen to James Starr, vice-president of the United Textile Workers in charge of the local strike, claiming that he was at all times willing to hear the complaints of his constituents, but that Mr. Starr was not one of these. He reminded the conference, in closing, that New Hampshire Labor folk had not made "one feeble gesture" to support his 48-hour bill.

The senator's refusal to carry back to Washington with him a plea for an investigation leaves settlement possibilities again at a minimum. The senator's committee on the strike, created to do such work as it can, is still in existence but has announced no plans, other than those of securing all angles on the strike.

The Amoskeag Company's open letter to the people of New Hampshire, explaining the company's stand on the strike, is still causing a lot of talk among the strikers. Vice-President Starr spent all day yesterday in preparing an answer to this letter and is expected to make public his statement this evening.

Mills Go on Short Schedule

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 8 (Special)—The Acadia mills, employing over 1000 hands, notified their employees yesterday that, starting this week, the plant would go on a four-day-a-week schedule and continue running time until business conditions warrant a change back to the regular time.

NEW ENGLAND GOODS ARE MUCH IN DEMAND

Manufacturers and exporters seeking foreign connections will be interested in the following inquiries for New England products received during the past week at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1801 Custom House.

Leonard B. Gary, district manager, states that any firm of American control is entitled to receive full information concerning these opportunities.

Requests for cotton piece goods have come from merchants in Australia and British West Indies; boots and shoes from Australia and China; auto accessories from Spain, Denmark and Norway; raw cotton from Tzecho-Slovakia; dried and canned fruits from Japan, Sweden and Norway; hardware from Spain; stationery supplies from Australia; leather goods from Australia and raw wool from Tzecho-Slovakia.

MALDEN'S PARK PROJECT OPPOSED

MALDEN, Mass., March 8.—The Malden Chamber of Commerce has entered a protest with the city government, and will forward a similar protest to the War Department, against the latter department turning over the nitre depot on Medford Street to the city as a public park.

This action is taken because the Chamber of Commerce asserts that the nitre depot site should be developed as an industrial property, declaring that it is now the only parcel of land with water frontage suitable for seagoing vessels which remains undeveloped in the city. The Chamber

declares that if the land is turned over to the city, it should be disposed of for industrial purposes and that with the funds thus obtained, the city would be able to secure a more centrally located park where bathing facilities would be obtainable.

Congressman Underhill, at the suggestion of the Malden City Council, recently approached the War Department to have the nitre property turned over for park purposes, the government having ceased to use it. The proposal met with favor from the War Department, and a bill has been introduced in Congress to carry out the plan which the Chamber of Commerce now opposes.

CURRENT EVENTS TEACHING URGED

School Officer Says Method
Helps Students to Think

"One of the most important functions of high school teachers today is to teach students how to think," William MacAndrew, associate superintendent of New York City schools, told 300 high school teachers yesterday in the first of his three lecture conferences for high school teachers, at the school of education of Boston University. In order to do this, Mr. MacAndrew explained, the teaching of current events is most helpful. "Of all the year you teach that Columbus discovered America in 1492," Mr. MacAndrew said, "and that the sum of two right angles is a straight angle. These cannot change; they are settled forever, but if we start classes in current affairs, we find these conditions changing daily."

The method of teaching current events is going to benefit not only the student, but also our teachers. Perhaps you have noticed that conversation congeals when people discover the fact that you are a teacher. I have. I find I must keep in touch with every problem possible, and what better way than through classroom discussion of current topics? By discussion of modern problems in our high school classes, a natural atmosphere of giving information is created on the part of the scholar."

Mr. MacAndrew traced the development of school systems from the time when the desire of Americans for equality and brotherhood led them to displace the "imported" schools with schools of their own, explaining that in order that the ideals of the government of the United States might be preserved for those who were growing up into it, a system of schools must be devised in which they could be educated in its fundamentals of union, liberty, happiness, and the general welfare.

"Franklin, Jefferson and Monroe," he added, "all believed that the American people should support the public schools as part of the government. However, jealousies between colonies arose over the maintenance of public schools, which is one reason why we today have no central department of education similar to the departments of the interior or the post office."

Westinghouse Electric
PITTSBURGH, March 7.—The Pittsburgh Railway's receivers have asked the federal court to approve purchase of 40 newrolley cars to cost \$400,000 from Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, delivery to start in 100 days.

The Celebration Sales

New Offerings Every Day Throughout the Month of March

Now Comes the Spectacular Offering of

Furs

THIS is the time of times to buy the Fur Coat which, perhaps, seemed impossible to you earlier in the season.

We have gone into the market with the one idea of procuring the greatest value for the least money, and, quality always a first consideration, have brought to you such unusual findings that you cannot fail to find among them the very coat to fill your heart's desire.

You may buy with the full confidence of getting only first quality skins, handsomely made up.



36-Inch Hudson Seal Coats	Usually priced at 325.00	187.50
40-Inch Hudson Seal Coats		
Beaver Collar and Cuffs	Usually priced at 450.00	325.00
45-Inch Raccoon Coats	Usually priced at 400.00	295.00
40-Inch Civet Cat Coats	Usually priced at 300.00	160.00
36-Inch Beaver Coats	Usually priced at 500.00	385.00
40-Inch Caracul Coats	Usually priced at 325.00	195.00
40-Inch Persian Lamb Coats	Usually priced at 500.00	345.00
45-Inch Persian Lamb Coats	Usually priced at 525.00	385.00

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The Shepard Stores

BOSTON

COAL



In view of the threatened miners' strike and following Mr. Hoover's advice, we recommend to our customers that they carry a sufficient quantity of coal on hand to assure them of an adequate supply for a reasonable period beyond April 1.

Orders for prompt delivery should be placed at once.

STAPLES COAL COMPANY

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BANK DEPOSITORS
SEEK RESTITUTIONCosmopolitan Trust Suits Are
Filed to Recover Value
of Lost Notes

Restitution to depositors of the closed Cosmopolitan Trust Company of money said to be owed it by Fred J. Burrell, formerly state treasurer, Max Mitchell, its president, Mrs. Ida P. Mitchell, his wife, and the company which bonded Mr. Mitchell for \$25,000, is the object of suits filed in the Superior Court by Henry O. Cushman, receiver for the closed bank, acting in the name of Joseph C. Allen, bank commissioner.

Receiver Cushman seeks to recover \$78,842 from Mr. Burrell and \$1,404,069 from Mr. Mitchell; the specifications in each case are that defendants got money from notes bought by the trust company and that these notes have never been paid but have been lost or stolen. Mr. Mitchell is now under indictment for larceny in connection with his conduct of the affairs of the bank, and the Massachusetts Bonding Association, by which he was bonded for \$25,000, is brought into the suit in so far as the amount of its liability is concerned. Mrs. Ida P. Mitchell is also named in the bill.

Mr. Burrell, whose relations with other closed trust companies have been given some publicity, is sued on account of two notes, which disappeared from the bank when taken over by the Commissioner in September, 1920. Mrs. Mitchell's liability arises from the giving of four promissory notes between June, 1917, and Aug. 18, 1920, for which she received \$119,625. Liability of Mr. Mitchell for \$25,700, or over twice the face of his bond, is specified in the suit against the bonding company, with the reservation that more specifications will be made if necessary or desired.

It is alleged in the bonding company action that Mr. Mitchell converted to his own use 136 shares of the stock of the Second National Bank of Malden, valued at \$24,000, which had been sold by the bank as collateral for a loan made to George J. O'Brien, said to be a "straw man." Also that Mr. Mitchell took for himself \$23,700 paid in to the bank by John H. Nichols in settlement of a loan, and a similar complaint is made concerning \$5000 paid in by George L. Bowman on a note. The further claim against Mr. Mitchell for \$1,404,069 is in 29 counts, and in every case, except for two notes made by Mr. Mitchell himself, the allegation is that "the proceeds were credited to Mr. Mitchell, and it is alleged that the maker of the note is worthless, and that Mr. Mitchell owes the bank the balance with interest."

Paper for Liquor Permits Guarded
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 8.—A special detail of six prohibition officers from Boston, under the direction of George S. Paul, field supervisor of Washington, is on guard at a local paper mill where a special grade of watermarked paper is being manufactured for the government for use in the issuance of liquor permits. It is expected that the use of this paper will prevent forgeries.

Vermont Has Another City
BURLINGTON, Vt., March 8.—Winoski, the large mill village across the river from Burlington, started on its career as Vermont's eighth city yesterday, electing its first mayor, H. A. Bailey, and a board of aldermen of four members. It was "March madness" in Vermont cities and towns but elections everywhere were quiet. Winoski has a population of 4922 and was formerly a part of the town of Colchester.

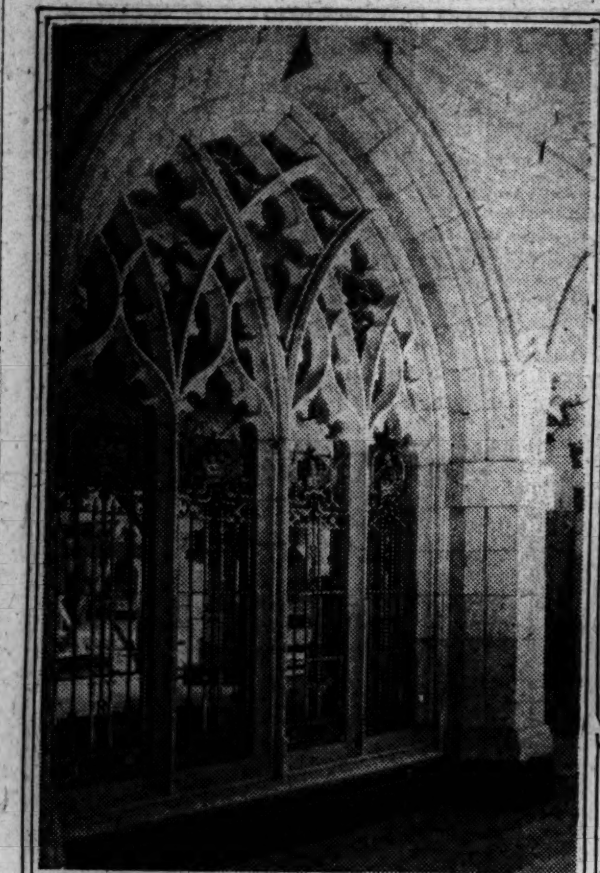
Thomas Crerar May Hold
Balance in Canadian Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

attracted attention because of their brevity and their sanity. He was born on a farm in Ontario, but in 1881 his father, like so many other pioneering spirits in Ontario, went west and located in Manitoba, 65 miles from a railway. In that lonely land 40 years ago Mr. Crerar got his first ideas of the farmers' problems. He taught school and farmed. While teaching school he attracted the attention of some far-sighted prairie farmers who thought they saw an evolution of the troubles in cooperative marketing. The agitation they started spread rapidly, and in 1907, young Crerar was literally pitch-forked out of a country school into the presidency and management of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Today he heads the biggest grain corporation in the west, the one owned and operated by the farmers themselves.

In 1917 when the war was not yet won, and Canada, with a population of 8,000,000, was straining every nerve to put half a million fighting men into France, Mr. Crerar became a member of Parliament with a seat in the Cabinet. He took the portfolio of Agriculture. In war-time this might look a very prosaic task, but in those days Canada was urged to produce to the utmost. This country's contributions to the foodstuffs of the Allies is sufficient evidence of the work Mr. Crerar did in a government department. With the victory won he did not feel he could remain in a Unionist Ministry which he felt was distinctly Conservative or " Tory " in its inclinations. He resigned from the government only to be proclaimed leader of the Progressive Party. Early last fall a general election was set for Dec. 6 and the Farmer leader took to the hustings. He carried his fiery cross from coast to coast with the result that he had 66 members elected to the present Parliament.

Mr. Crerar is not an orator. Adjectives and well-rounded sentences do not flow freely from his lips. He prefers to present facts in as few words as possible and these the simplest. He is an adept in dealing with figures. Comparisons in dollars and cents form his favorite argument. Perhaps there is no man in this country more skillful in presenting a



Upper left—Detailed view of wrought-iron work on the windows on either side of the Senate Chamber entrance.

Lower right—The tower entrance hall. The walls are of Tyndall limestone from Province of Manitoba. The vaulted stone roof springs from a central column dedicated to the fiftieth anniversary of the Confederation of Canada by the then Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, July 1, 1917.

Upper right—Main building of the Dominion Parliament, from the architect's drawing and as it will appear when the tower is completed.

SWEEPING CHANGES
ARE PROJECTED IN
CANADIAN TARIFF

(Continued from Page 1)

sands of miles of these railways traverse country that is almost entirely unpopulated.

Policy to Be Kept Secret

Other problems crying for solution at the present session are the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Merchant Marine. Both systems have been losing money at a rapid rate. Parliament now faces a decision between continuing the experiment of government ownership and turning over one system or both to private operation. In the government are found supporters of both plans and the Premier must find means of reconciling all views.

Further aid to returned soldiers and the decennial revision of the Bank Act are other items on the sessional calendar. Interest is added to the opening of the session by the standing of the parties, the government lacking an absolute majority of members. The election of Rodolphe Lemieux of Montreal as Speaker has left the government with 116 members, as

against 64 Progressives, 50 Conservatives, one Independent Progressive, and two Independents—a total of 117. In order to carry on, the government must draw support from the Progressives and Independents, who agree with the Premier on tariff matters. One woman takes her seat in the Canadian Parliament today, the first in history. She is Miss Agnes MacPhail, Progressive, of Ontario.

AMERICA AWAITS
ARMY REDUCTIONS
A SCENOA PRELUDE

(Continued from Page 1)

dertake full participation in the conference. The belief continues that this government will prefer to keep in touch with proceedings through informal and unofficial representatives, who will not bind the United States to the policies adopted, but who will be in a position to acquaint the gathering with the views of this government.

The view of the Administration has been that while the United States is vitally interested in the adjustment of the reparations question, in the stabilization of the European currencies and the balancing of their budgets, to do away with the current evils of deficit financing, the large matters of policy must be determined by the nations of Europe themselves.

No New Factors

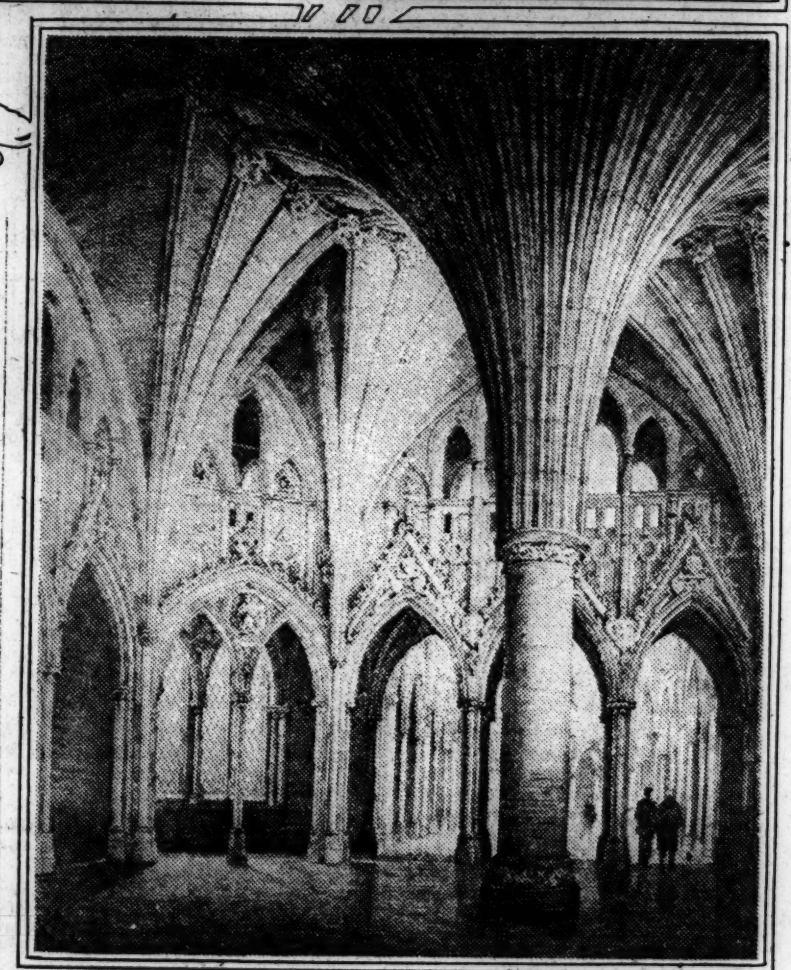
Nothing has happened during the several months the conference has loomed large on the horizon to change the attitude of the Administration, it is believed. Mr. Hughes and Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, have all along taken the stand that the United States could help Europe only after Europe had decided how she was going to help herself. This involves the policy on German reparations and also the balancing of budgets, the latter closely touching the question of standing armies. At least this is the angle from which Mr. Hoover viewed it.

While the disposition is believed to be against any formal and official representation for the time being, the United States is far from assuming an attitude of isolating herself from the working out of the European economic problems. The point is that the time for America to "pitch in," as it were, will be after the nations principally concerned have reached a semblance of an agreement among themselves.

Debts a Washington Problem

It is not the intention of the administration to permit the American foreign debt to be in any way involved in the proceedings at Genoa. This is a problem which must be worked out in Washington. There is no idea at the moment of sending any member of the Foreign Debt Commission to Genoa. The "probability" rather is that after the obstacles that are now preventing the commission getting under way, namely the doubts as to the legal right of some members to sit on the commission, have been cleared away, the European nations that owe large sums to the United States will be invited to send commissioners to Washington.

The question of European reconstruction is of course vitally linked with the American foreign loans. Only when Europe gets on a sound fiscal basis can the United States hope to begin gathering principal and accrued interest on her debt. On the other hand, to let the two questions be linked at Genoa would involve American interests to a degree that would not meet with the approval of this government.

AIRPLANE LANDING
FIELD IS FAVORED

(Continued from Page 1)

struction of a field. He introduced several letters endorsing the project and indicating that commercial development would result.

The State would lose the opportunity to take advantage of the federal government's offer of \$15,000 and material for hangars if it is not availed of by June. It is improbable that there will be another appropriation of this sort, he said.

Maj. Edwin B. Lyon, chief of the air service of the first corps area, explained that the federal appropriation for such purposes probably will be eliminated with the cutting of the air service funds by about \$6,000,000. He said that if Boston does not use the money he expects to recommend that it be used for the municipal landing field in Hartford, Conn.

Government Accepts Burden

James T. Williams Jr., editor of the Boston Transcript, pointed out that the government has taken the burden of experiment in aviation. It has provided for aviation development in the personnel of the army, navy, marine corps and organized reserve. It is mapping airways and photographing forests. All it asks is that the State shall cooperate to build landing ports.

President Harding, Mr. Williams said, feels that there should be a landing field in every county, and later every large city. The state must come first, however. Also Mr. Williams declared, it is not a part of the government's policy to build landing fields as navy yards were often built, so that some Congressman could be elected. Pork barrel tactics are not included in the plans for airplane development.

Other speakers pointed to the growth in flying in the last three years as indicating its undoubted future. Prof. Edward P. Warner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said that the only reason civil flying has not gone forward faster since the war is the overexpansion and subsequent closing down of plants and lack of landing fields.

Commissioner Cole declared that he has not changed his opinion that the money should come from private sources. He declared that there should be some tangible evidence from the people interested in the project that they are ready to back it up. The Commonwealth, he said, has been generous in holding the Jeffries Point land where the field is suggested, subject to the call of the government. He said that the matter is up to the committee and his department will do as the Legislature directs.

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'AMPLIFIED' VOICE
CAN BREAK PANESNew Telephone Devices Will Be
Shown at Demonstration

Telephone amplifying devices identical, except in size, with those by which speech was recently projected through the air for a distance of three miles, will be a feature of a demonstration to be given by the directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in the ball room of the Copley Plaza Hotel tomorrow at 8:30 p. m., showing the development and uses of the telephone and its appurtenances.

"To shatter window panes with the human voice does not necessarily imply the use of explosive language," one of the officials explains. "The Bell loud speaker, which is one of the instruments, we shall employ, can magnify the voice 1,000,000 times without distortion. If there were any reason for doing so, it would be possible to make it equal the roar of artillery."

"The apparatus we shall use on Thursday will not be so formidable, however. A voice from some invisible source will simply fill the room. That voice will be some person talking in an ordinary tone in San Francisco. There will also be somebody talking from Havana, Cuba, and others from places between. Music will fill the air in the same way."

"Then, among other things, we shall listen to a speech sent out by wireless from Green Harbor and brought down to the ball room through the amplifiers from antennae on the roof. By means of a control station the volume of sound will be exactly adapted to the requirements of the room."

This demonstration will follow a dinner to be given in honor of H. B. Thayer, president, and Walter Gifford, a vice-president of the company, both of whom will speak. Admission to the program in the ball room is by invitation only.

Dance-Hall Licensing Asked

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8 (Special).—A bill creating a State Amusement Commission and requiring the licensing of public dance halls has been prepared by reform organizations of New York State. Among the provisions of the bill is one requiring the attendance of a matron to preserve order in all public dance-halls.

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RATIFICATION OF TREATIES
PUT SQUARELY UP TO SENATEAttitude at White House Is That Administration Will
Neither "Lobby, Trade, Supplicate, Nor Admonish"
to Procure Approval of TreatiesBy FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Harding today put the ratification of the conference treaties and responsibility for their defeat squarely up to the United States Senate. In tones not devoid of defiance, it was announced at the White House that the Administration would neither "lobby, trade, supplicate nor admonish," in order to procure approval of the treaties. The Administration's work is done. It was the maximum of achievement found possible. The Senate can take it or leave it. That is the substance of President Harding's attitude at the present juncture of affairs on Capitol Hill.

It is significant that the White House declaration coincided with the return today to the State Department of Secretary Hughes. The President's views were made known following the meeting of the Cabinet. Prior to the meeting the Secretary of State was in conference with Mr. Harding. Occasion was found to emphasize that the President and Mr. Hughes are in complete accord as to the passive tactics which the Administration will pursue with reference to ratification of the treaties. White House spokesmen stressed the fact that the "team work" which had marked the relations between the Chief Executive and the State Department continues.

The Lansing-Ishii Agreement

While disavowing any intention of hurrying Secretary Hughes into the breach to facilitate adoption of the treaties by the Senate, the President announced there is no disinclination to furnish the Senate with the information it desires. The request in the Borah resolution for light on the Lansing-Ishii understanding will be complied with not later than tomorrow. There is no reason to foresee shadow that the reply will be along the lines indicated by Senator Underwood in the Senate yesterday—namely, that the Far Eastern treaties arranged by the Conference "wipe out" the Lansing-Ishii agreement regarding Japan's special interests in China. Japanese statesmen in Washington have themselves never been in doubt on that score. They are even under the impression that the Lansing-Ishii understanding evaporated into thin air with the advent of the Harding-Hughes administration of our foreign affairs. Nippon has at least not seriously considered, since March, 1921, that the "special interests" in question were negotiable assets. Japan is reliably reported as knowing full well that the general treaties on China arranged in Washington last month, as well as the four-power treaty now under discussion, effectually obliterate any Japanese claims to superior rights or privileges in China.

Foreign affairs monopolized attention at the White House and State Department, throughout the day. They also absorbed the time of the Cabinet. Secretary Hughes' return to his desk synchronizes with the final fixing of the Genoa conference date, namely, April 10. The United States has only been waiting for such assurance that the European economic conference is actually to be held before formulating its reply to the invitation received in January from the Italian Government. Secretary Hughes is at work on the reply tonight. He conferred with the President about it late this afternoon. It will be ready for dispatch to Rome tomorrow. Whether the text will be issued in Washington at once or withheld until its receipt by the Italian authorities was not disclosed at the State Department.

Attitude of United States

At the White House it was explained that the Administration's course at Genoa has been thoroughly mined upon. No one in a position to hazard a prediction expects that the United States will send a delegation to Genoa. The Administration's position regarding European economic rehabilitation has undergone no substantial change beyond the position outlined in Washington dispatches fol-

lowing the Cabinet's first consideration of the question.

America's attitude is simple and straightforward. Europe must return to economic normalcy before she can expect any effective aid from the United States. She must balance her budgets. She must get her thoughts off war. She must attain her thoughts to peace-time productivity. She must quit thinking of military or political conquests. When something has been done along such lines of economic self-help, Europe will not ring Uncle Sam's door bell in vain. It is held altogether probable that the United States' reply to the Italian Government's invitation will stress the undesirability of mixing up purely economic issues with political questions. Whether America will say that such entanglements are inevitable in the participation cannot with certainty be foreshadowed. Whether expressed or not, Soviet Russia will be in thought if emphasis is placed on the economic-political angle.

Reports have been current that the United States might be represented at the Genoa conference by the newly created allied debt-funding commission, but there is no foundation for them, according to official spokesmen. The whole status of the commission remains in suspense, pending decisions by the Department of Justice and judicial committees of Congress as to whether members of the Senate and House may legally belong to such commissions.

Harvard Glee Club Concert Tonight

The Harvard Glee Club, which recently won the intercollegiate competition in New York, will give its annual concert at the Harvard Union tonight. Forty of the members will be guests of the governing board at a dinner preceding the concert.

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Real Fillet and Val Lace

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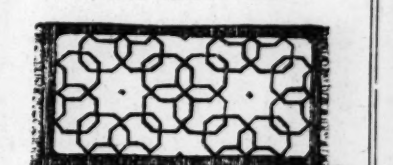
THE model sketched, especially adapted for wear with Tweed Suits or sweaters, is a popular tuxedo style trimmed with real fillet edge and hand drawn work; the new cluster dot embroidery adds to the attractiveness of this model. All sizes.

We are also showing at 2.95 other models featuring V neck styles or short-roll collar effects; many with touches of dainty hand drawn work.

Mail orders filled—postage prepaid

India Druggets

Woven to our order in India. Imported direct at great savings. Colors: dull reds, browns, greens, blue, and camel shades.



No. 262, Green House, natural ground.
No. 263, Blue House, natural ground.

	Size	Price
Attractive patterns	10x14	64.50
	9x12	49.50
Excellent colors	8x10	38.50
	6x9	24.50
Reversible texture	3x6	8.25
	3x3	4.25
	Mats	2.00



No. 376, Red and black border, yellow and red pattern, natural ground.

Mail orders delivered prepaid

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street.
BOSTON, MASS.

MONTREAL LEADS
IN GRAIN TRADEHandled Larger Quantity in
1921 Than the Principal
American Ports Combined

MONTREAL, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—The international deep-water project to permit the passage of ocean vessels up the St. Lawrence and into Lake Superior was dealt with in a public address by Dr. W. L. McDougald, the new president of the Harbor Commission of Montreal. Dr. McDougald said that he did not regard this great project as a serious threat to the supremacy of Montreal, as the head of ocean navigation and the foot of lake traffic, as well as the natural center of three great trans-continental railway systems.

The Union League Club of New York had recently issued a pamphlet on this subject, said Dr. McDougald, setting forth that in the past season Montreal had exported more than twice as much grain as in any previous year in its history, and more than all other Atlantic ports combined. The pamphlet urged that New Yorkers should realize this fact, and work to prevent further diversions of their trade to Montreal. Dr. McDougald also quoted a number of utterances of American state governors urging the St. Lawrence ship channel work, while other prominent men opposed it, especially on the ground that it would entail a large expenditure of American money for work within the territory of Canada. In addition to this there was the question of water-power rights, which would give rise to many problems. On the other hand the western American protagonists of the scheme supported it as the only means of preventing them from being marooned on productive lands too far away from cheap ocean transportation for profit, the western American press being practically unanimous in supporting the project.

In Canada, Dr. McDougald said, there was also strong support for the project, both for shipping and water development. Toronto was already planning harbor improvements to handle ocean freighters at a cost of \$37,000,000, and the Toronto press was urging the Dominion Government to start on this international work. It was the tremendous development of the grain-carrying trade of Montreal that had brought this matter to what New York called the "torisist stage." During 10 years past the port of Montreal had averaged 50,000,000 bushels of grain a year, while in 1921 the total of all grain handled, Canadian and American, was 138,453,980 bushels, more than New York, Boston, Portland, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Galveston combined. It was a peculiar feature that Montreal's receipts of grain from the western states far exceeded those from the Canadian west.

Whether the high mark set during



Tablets designed by Isadore Kuntz

Upper left—Tablet place at the site of the Phoenix Foundry, New York City.

Upper right—Tablet at the Continental Iron Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lower—Tablet at 36 Beach Street, New York, where Ericsson lived from 1864 to 1889.

last year could be kept up depended on what measure could be devised to secure an increase in the percentage of Canadian grain finding its outlet through Canadian ports. Montreal's growth as a grain port had synchronized with a steady decline in grain shipments by way of New York, despite the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and it was found that that port's grain handling equipment was obsolete.

What the policy of the Canadian Government would be in regard to this international project Dr. McDougald said he did not know. "But I do hold," said he, "and I have entire faith that whatever is ultimately determined upon, nothing can happen which could prejudicially affect the commerce and supremacy of this port. As in the past, the commerce of the great west will follow lines of least resistance and these lines and routes lead inevitably to and from Montreal. So Montreal, admirably discharging the functions assigned her by nature, is 'carrying on' steadily and intrepidly, having no interest to serve but the general welfare of Canada and her own commercial supremacy."

BRITISH WOMEN DETERMINED
TO PUT A STOP TO STRIKESMrs. "General" Drummond Explains Some of the Objects
of the "Women's Guild of Empire"

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Mrs. Drummond, "General" of the "Women's Guild of Empire," was a familiar figure on horseback at the head of the big suffrage processions in London before the war, and who so successfully marshaled them, recently explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor how she came to be doing her present work as controller-in-chief of the "Women's Guild of Empire," which represents an organized effort to instruct the women of the industrial districts how to use the vote they have now gained. "Really, as a matter of fact," she said, "I did not form the Women's Guild of Empire. But I was asked by members of the Women's Party, formerly the Women's Social and Political Union, who were working with me to promote industrial peace during the war, to continue this work. And so we became the Women's Guild of Empire. It was because our work was particularly to be on the reconstruction of industry that we thought the word 'Empire' best fitted us."

"We felt it was so necessary to continue the work we had been doing because we saw that as women we could contribute the human side to industry, and try to remove the causes that had naturally been caused by such an atmosphere of aggression as had existed during the war. Also, in the disputes and upheavals which sometimes arise in times of industrial prosperity, there is far too little of the human point of view brought in. For instance, Lord Leverhulme said in a speech the other day how much he disliked to hear the workmen called 'hands.'"

"We are mainly an educational organization, and are specializing on industrial problems. We are trying to educate the British working women in economics, and teaching them that we must have increased production. We are showing them the great responsibility the vote has given them—and there is nothing like responsibility to stop irresponsible grouching. In our work during the war we learnt the uses and misuses of trades unions, and we are out to stop strikes by showing the women what a terrible weapon the strike is, that it is a two-edged sword."

"In one part of Scotland the men are already organizing with the aid of the W. G. E. a new trade union with the same constitution as that of the present trade unions, but with arbitration as its first weapon, and the strike as its very last. We are teaching the women that we must have a secret ballot in industrial disputes, so that nobody will be victimized, and the willing worker will be protected. At present in many cases, the men are given their papers at the pithead, and return them when they come up, so that everybody knows



Mrs. ("General") Drummond
Familiar Figure in Suffrage Processions
Now Heads "Women's Guild of Empire."

It is the business of experts to deal with these questions. The politician's term of office is so short that, although he may be perfectly willing and sincere in his attempt to bring us industrial salvation, he has many obstacles to overcome that the average captain of industry has not.

"As usual we started our work with the people. We went to the street corners, and held open-air meetings in the market places, and we are still doing that. And we hold meetings in the kitchens of miners' wives, where we have many lively times. The women love to get the young fellows to come to our public meetings. One of these boys will probably get up and say: 'The capitalist system is rotten. It is done.' And in reply to

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LATEST STYLES
CORRECT FORMS
RIGHT PRICES
Wards
STATIONERS
27-29 FRANKLIN ST.—BOSTON
Established 1868

AMERICA AND SWEDEN JOIN IN
HONORING CAPT. JOHN ERICSSONFour Bronze Tablets Will Be Unveiled in New York on
Sixtieth Anniversary of the Engagement Between
the Monitor and the Merrimac

New York, March 6 (Special Correspondence)—The achievements of Capt. John Ericsson, inventor and designer of the Monitor, which defeated the Merrimac in the Battle of Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862, will be commemorated in this country and in Sweden, the land of his birth, on next Thursday, the sixtieth anniversary of this historic naval engagement.

During the day four bronze tablets will be unveiled at different places connected with the building of the little warship. In the evening a banquet will be held in the Waldorf-

Astoria Hotel, which will be attended by many notables, including representatives of the United States and Sweden. At the same time similar ceremonies will take place in Stockholm, at which the American Minister and Consul and representatives of the royal family will participate. Cable messages of appropriate expressions will be exchanged during the festivities.

His Offer to Lincoln
The first tablet to be unveiled on Thursday afternoon will be at 36 Beach Street, the site of Captain Ericsson's residence from 1864 to March 8, 1869, the time of his passing. On this tablet is an excerpt of a letter he sent to President Lincoln on Aug. 29, 1861, in reply to the call on Aug. 3 of that year, requesting proposals for building ironclad steam vessels, which reads:

"I seek no private advantage or emolument of any kind—attachment to the Union alone impels me to offer my services at this fearful crisis—my life if need be—in the great cause which Providence has called you to defend." The tablet was given by the American Society of Swedish Engineers.

The next unveiling will take place at 260 West Street, the site of the Phoenix Foundry, where Captain Ericsson first went upon his arrival in this country from England in 1859 at the solicitation of Lieut. Robert F. Stockton, U. S. N., retired, who had gone to England to complete plans for a canal project in this country and recognized the fine inventive faculty of the brilliant young engineer. This tablet is donated by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

At 4 o'clock the fourth tablet will be unveiled at Cunard Pier No. 54 at the foot of West Thirtieth Street, by the Associated Veterans of the De Lamater Iron Works. This is the site of the De Lamater Iron Works where the engines for the Monitor were built by some of the men connected with the veterans' association. About the same time the fourth unveiling will

take place at the Continental Iron Works, West and Cayler Streets, Brooklyn, where the hull of the battleship was designed and completed. Thomas F. Rowland, president of the concern and his staff have donated this symbol of appreciation as a tribute of recognition for service rendered this country by the consecrated inventor.

The Navy Takes Part
At all points of the commemoration exercises the United States Navy Department will participate. The tablet custody of the others will be accepted by Mayor Hylan for the city and the custody of the others will be accepted by Dr. George F. Kunz, president of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, a permanent organization.

Holbrook Fitz John Porter, M. E., member of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, who was connected with the De Lamater Iron Works when the Monitor was being constructed, has been asked to speak to a body of school teachers and upper grade attendants at two public schools in the vicinity of the unveilings in New York and Brooklyn. He spoke of his knowledge of the five qualities of the inventor of the Monitor and pointed out that the fundamentals of every important phase of the success of our present navy was brought out in the design of the little war vessel 60 years ago.

assignment of Henry P. Fletcher, Undersecretary of State, and F. M. Dearing, Assistant Secretary, to diplomatic posts abroad, and the resignation of Fred K. Nielson, solicitor of the State Department. Apparently the selection of their successors has not yet been made. There is no dearth of candidates.

Mr. Fletcher says his Brussels address, to date, is a storage warehouse. The embassy occupied for the past eight years by Brand Whitlock was recently sold over the Ambassador's head. Congressman Porter of Pennsylvania is credited with a plan to induce Congress to take tardy and

Secretary Hughes returned to the State Department today after his fortnight in Bermuda, and plunged into a mountain of accumulated business with typical vigor. After an hour at his desk, he went to the White House for a brief audience with President Harding preceding the Tuesday Cabinet meeting. If the Secretary of State comes home disturbed over the prospects of the Conference treaties in the Senate, he is a master dissembler of his emotions, for the celebrated Hughes smile was in full evidence and working order all day. He has not heard of any scheme to hale him before the bar of the Senate or of the Foreign Relations Committee to furnish Conference information not already supplied. If there is any material of that kind, it was indicated at the State Department the Secretary is ready to supply it on demand.

One of the first tasks of Mr. Hughes will be to fill up the State Department official ranks, depleted by the

President usually volunteers the "high spots" of Cabinet proceedings.

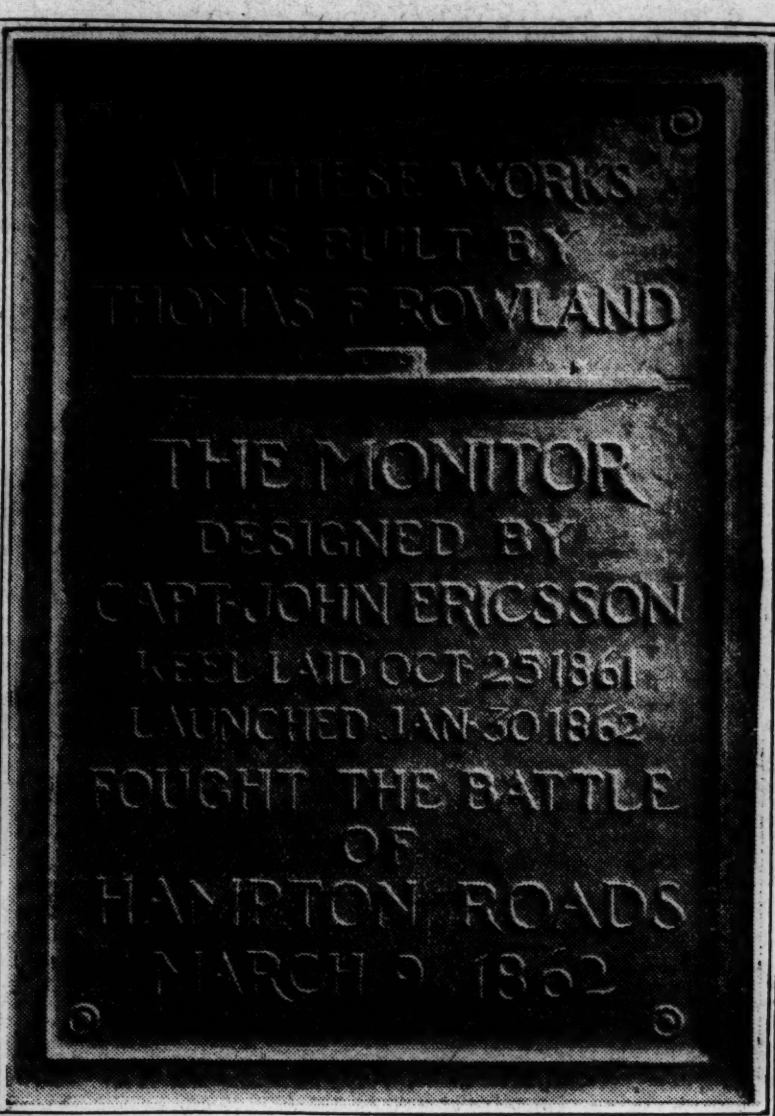
Washington, March 7.
IT IS indeed the rôle of an oracle that President Harding is called upon to fill twice a week, after Cabinet meetings, when the Washington correspondents assail him for news. Contemplate the potpourri of subjects on which he was cross-examined today, without notice except for the written instructions handed in a moment before:

The Fall-Wallace controversy about forestry control in Alaska;
The Mexican situation;
The Genoa Conference;
The Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia;
The Lansing-Ishii agreement;
The treaty fight in the Senate;
The soldier bonus;
The merchant marine subsidy;
The impending coal strike;
The allied debt funding commission;

Never forgetting the days when he himself hustled for "copy," Mr. Harding is a generous provider of news. After he disposes of instructions, the

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Tempering Style with Restraint
It's in that not-too-open throat, that slight squareness at the toe, and that moderate heel so full of poise.
This Low-Heel Strap \$9.00
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commensurate action in the direction of building United States embassies and legations abroad. Mr. Porter intended to bring up the project last year but decided to withhold it until after the Washington Conference.

"U. S. S. Typewriter," otherwise the one-time flagship Columbia, of Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones of the Atlantic fleet, has arrived at Chester, Pa., to be refitted for her previous rôle as a merchantman and sold to private owners. The navy is "sore at heart" over the loss of the Columbia (formerly the steamship Great Northern). Her installation as a flagship carried out a long-advocated policy of the Navy General Board. The board decided that in the interest of both strategy and tactics the place of the Commander-in-Chief of a battle fleet was not, as of yore, in a ship of the line, but like that of an army generalissimo, far back of the line. But that doughty Washington warrior, General Economy, has decreed otherwise, and our admiralissimos must now return to their old places in battleships. When the Columbia became the "U. S. S. Typewriter," because of its essentially business aspect.

It was announced at the White House today in categorical fashion that the policy of the United States toward Mexico remains unchanged. As in days of old, we are "waiting watchfully" for things to "turn up" south of the Rio Grande. The Mexicans are the molders of their own destinies so far as relations with Uncle Sam are concerned. Practical moves in the direction of recognition evidently are up to them. Meantime President Oregon's diplomatic representatives in Washington pursue the even tenor of their way. Their chief activities during the winter have been architectural. They are completing extensive and expensive improvements on their newly-acquired embassy mansion on Sixteenth Street heights, the addition of offices of the same material and design and a massive porte-cochère.

ONTARIO LIBERALS
OPPOSE ALLIANCE

TORONTO, Ont., March 6—Ontario Liberals, whatever the desire of other political parties in the Province may be, for the time being at any rate, stand unswervingly against entering into alliance with any group or groups in order to acquire political supremacy. This was made perfectly clear at a convention held in Toronto this week and attended by 600 delegates from all parts of the Province.

The delegates resolved "that this convention, officially representative of Ontario Liberalism, hereby declares its loyalty to the identity, solidarity and permanence of the Liberal Party in the pending contest for political supremacy in the government of this Province."

The Liberals placed themselves on record as being of the opinion that "since the inception of the present government (the Farmer-Labor alliance) there has been such an alarming additional increase in most extravagant expenditures that, unless some emphatic check can be speedily made, this Province will be involved in financial embarrassment."

Regarding the very live question of the building of hydroelectric radial railways, to which the Farmer Government is very strongly opposed, the Liberals decided to adopt the principle that municipalities should be enabled on their own responsibility, but with the approval and consent of the municipal electors in such municipalities, to undertake the construction of radial lines wherever municipalities may desire. The Liberals pointed out that as there would now be a huge surplus of electric power from Niagara Falls it would be a good thing for the Province to see if something cannot be done to persuade the owners of some of the existing steam railways in the Province to electrify their lines.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

New! Spring
Wraps for Women

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Styles—
Wraps that swathe the figure with classic grace; Capes that fall in straight-line Peasant lines; Sleeved Coats, their sleeves wide-flowing or tailored in effect. All are beautifully tailored of handsome fabrics and quite gorgeously lined.

Colors—
Every lovely shade in vogue, including Javanese, Gaylardia, Walnut, Cornflower—also black.

(Fourth Floor)

ELECTION SYSTEM
BENEFITS SHOWN

Mrs. L. J. Johnson Explains Operation of Hare's Proportional Representation Method

"Not a party, but the grouping of those who think alike should be the unit of self-government," declared Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson of Cambridge in explaining the operation of Hare's proportional representation system of election, before a joint meeting of the city committee and the municipal affairs committee of the Boston League of Women Voters yesterday afternoon in the Little Building.

"Proportional representation," Mrs. Johnson explained, "eliminates the old, undesirable system of dividing voters into losers, who have no expression in political affairs and are, therefore, disinterested and resentful, and winners who, because they happen to be a few more of them than there are of their neighbors from whose opinions they differ, are arrogant and domineering in viewpoint. Instead of dividing voters into two classes, the 'ins' and 'outs,' it condenses them into groups with similar convictions, and then provides a spokesman for each group."

"By allowing each voter to indicate on his ballot which candidate he wants his one vote to count for in case it cannot help the candidate marked as his first choice, the proportional representative system enables each ballot to have the full value of one vote. If the candidate indicated as first choice has been elected already, the vote is transferred to the candidate who is the voter's second choice, or if he is elected, the vote is given to the third, and so on. Similarly, if the first choice candidate has been rejected in the first counting, the vote is not wasted, but is given to the voter's second choice."

"In the recent election of the City Council of Sacramento, Cal., conducted by proportional representation, the successful candidates represented a cross section of the city; just as they should. There is a prominent Jewish representative, one endorsed by the Roman Catholics, and one by the Protestant churches, a business man representing the Chamber of Commerce, a woman, a veteran, two members of the old 'gang' that had formerly ruled supremely, and a former president of the State Federation of Labor. It is a perfect example of ideal representation, expressing the voters just as they are."

"A practical exhibition of a proportional representation election was given. Each member of the committee voted on an illustrative ballot for Boston City Council on which Herbert C. Hoover, President Harding, Carrie Chapman Catt, Charles E. Hughes and James I. Walsh were candidates. "Proportional representation is the logical step that our municipal politics will make next," said Mrs. Johnson in closing. "Every man and woman interested in public affairs should be thoroughly acquainted with the operation of the method."

Columbia Graphophone's Position

The consolidated balance sheet of the Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Company as of Dec. 31, 1921, obtained after writing off \$3,106,674 on Oct. 31, 1921, to reduce inventories and commitments to market value and to set up reserves and liabilities to meet other losses, and after writing off an additional \$2,325,000 on Dec. 31, 1921, to provide for a reduction in price of records and other losses caused thereby, including rebates and exchange of records, has been prepared. The balance sheet shows total current assets of \$23,566,424 and current liabilities amounting to \$16,996,923. Total current assets are determined after a reduction of more than \$170,000 as reserve for bad debts. The total assets are set down as \$23,564,110.

German Floating Debt

BERLIN, March 7.—An increase of 7,100,000,000 paper marks since Feb. 1 brings Germany's floating debt at the end of February to 262,515,000,000 paper marks.

KIRSOPP LAKE DISCUSSES
BIBLE TEACHING METHODS

Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Harvard College Gives Third of Series of Lectures in Aid of Radcliffe Endowment Fund

"The pupil should be a living note of interrogation," declared Prof. Kirsopp Lake in his lecture in Cambridge Monday afternoon on "Teaching the Bible." The lecture was the third of a series by Harvard professors in aid of the Radcliffe Endowment Fund.

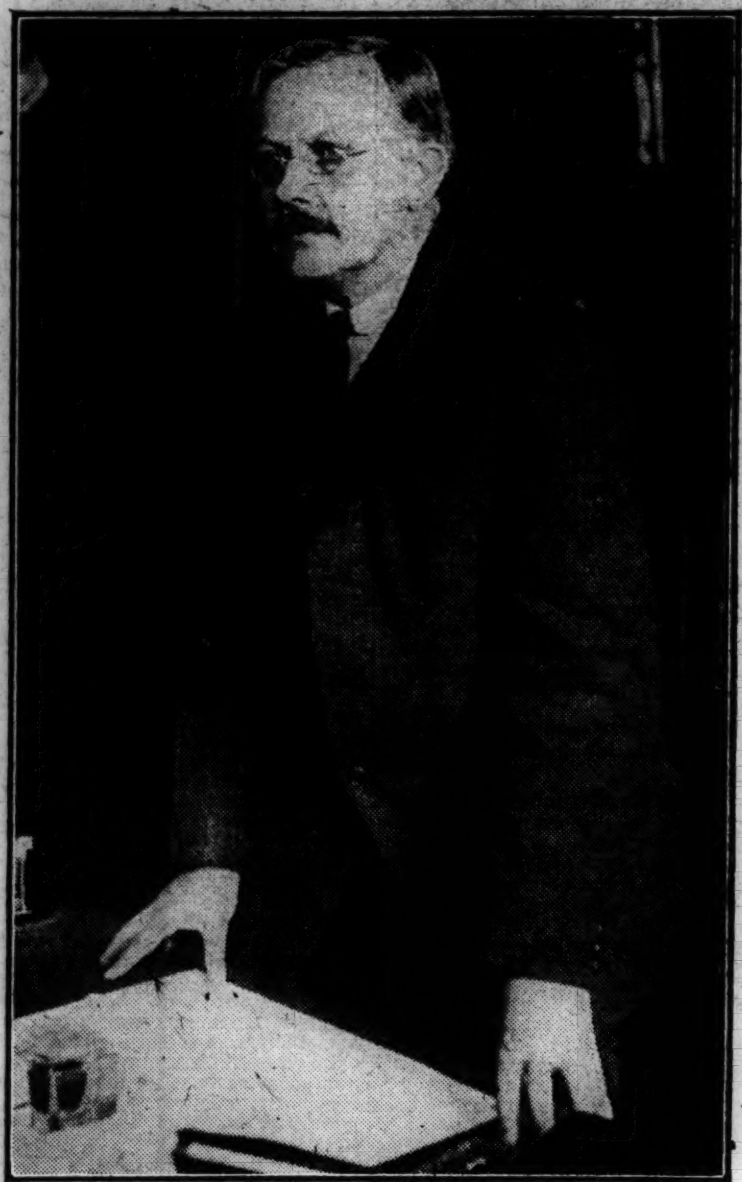
Professor Lake has been professor of ecclesiastical history in Harvard and Radcliffe colleges since 1914. Undergraduates and a president emeritus were in the audience of 600 or more who gathered in Sanders Theater yesterday to hear him. It was to parents as well as to teachers and students, however, that Professor Lake addressed himself. He declared that even little children could be led to understand and profit by the stories of the Bible if taught in the right way and encouraged to ask questions.

"These questions," said Professor Lake, "you should answer if you can, and if you cannot, say so."

Evolution and the Bible

"We have recently been told by an eminent speaker," said Professor Lake, "that we must abandon all belief in evolution, because such belief is not biblical, but I am prepared to defend the proposition that the best way of teaching the Bible today is to treat it as an example of the evolution of human morals and of life in general. In fact there is nothing to equal the Old Testament as an illustration of the growth of the ideal of man."

The lecturer urged fairness in dealing with the character in Bible stories rather than the method of representing certain characters as faultless and others wholly black. A

MR. MANSBRIDGE TALKS
ON MEDIEVAL UNIVERSITIES

Albert Mansbridge, Hon. M. A.

Lowell Institute lecturer who tells of medieval universities

The Early Beginnings of Oxford and Cambridge, He Says, Go Back so Far as to Be Unchronicled by History

Medieval universities were the subject yesterday afternoon of the first of the series of lectures on "The Older English Universities" at Lowell Institute by Albert Mansbridge, Hon. M. A., member of the Royal Commission of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

There is no record, said Mr. Mansbridge, of Oxford's beginnings, and the early history of Cambridge is equally shrouded in conjecture. Tradition has endeavored to set the date at a period so remote as to be beyond the bounds of reason. Certain it is that Paris furnished the first students at Oxford; of what nationality it is difficult to say. Students expelled by royal mandate settled at Oxford under the leadership of a master, drew others with them and so formed the nucleus of the university. Early in the twelfth century classes of from 60 to 100 students listened to lectures by masters, undoubtedly the beginning of the university. The first student of record was one Nicholas, a Hungarian.

The student of that day was a noisy, quarrelsome creature, but imbued with a true love of learning. Living with the greatest stolidity, he was so poor as to possess only one garment. Of meat he had none, counting all the comforts of life well lost in his zeal for learning.

Gives Up All Comforts for Learning

So poor that he was often licensed

by the Chancellor to beg his bread. Any student not so licensed found begging was sentenced to be tied in the market place and whipped. As a further punishment he was forced to return to his birthplace, which meant the abandonment of the pursuit of learning. Fanatical in upholding his rights, he threw himself into controversies and upheld his convictions by force. In 1254 occurred the famous riots, led by students, for which the chief citizens did penance until the year 1284.

The earliest schools were creations of the Ecclesiastics. Every student had to enter minor orders. In 1224 the Franciscans held sway. At that time an unintellectual body of men, they entered Oxford, and before 100 years had passed occupied the chairs of the teachers and by the end of the fourteenth century had made Oxford the first school of the church. They did not have such an effect upon Cambridge, which remained a provincial school until the Reformation. The Franciscans accepted as students youths of ten and under, and one of the chief complaints against them was coercion of youths into their orders.

In 1262 the Irish became so powerful and so much dissension resulted that on the whole there was as much fighting as studying among the students of the thirteenth century.

Rival University Started

A large student body became disaffected and established a university at Stamford where the streets still bear witness of the student's occupancy. This venture soon perished, however, through opposition from Oxford. Roger Bacon, the greatest philosopher of his time, was under the dominion of the Franciscans. Not allowed by the fanatical priests to write down his great thoughts, he secretly committed them to paper and so to posterity.

There was in the twelfth century a zeal for learning such as has not been seen since. The population of England was at that time from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 and tradition has it that there were some 30,000 students at Oxford. This divided by 10 will give a more rational figure. The attendance in this generation has never risen above 5000.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there was a great decrease in attendance at universities in England and on the Continent, partly due to a reaction toward commerce and industry, but also to wars and pestilence, including the black death.

The fame of Athens drew men across the seas from all accessible lands. They braved the perils of the sea, whether from storm and shipwreck or piratical crew, to sit at the feet of the teacher whose fame had reached them, and when they reached their goal it was no less desirable because the teacher was so poor as to possess nothing but his cloak.

Scholarship in those days, said the speaker, meant much poverty, much joy; the joy that comes to people who, having given up all else, have crossed the Rubicon; striving to become scholars and enjoying the institution in which they are, and the country in which the institution lies.

CRISIS IN POLAND AFFECTS GENOA

Revival of Vilna Issue Upsets Little Entente Plans

LONDON, March 7 (Special Cable)—Polish authorities here consider that the Polish crisis will seriously accentuate the difficulties surrounding the Genoa conference, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed. The first effect is seen in the postponement of the meeting of little entente experts at Belgrade. Though not actually a member of the little entente, Poland was to have been included to represent European states at a preliminary allied conference in London. Owing to the recrudescence of the Vilna controversy and the possibility of Russian intervention it is considered inadvisable that the little entente should presently go forward in the matter.

Apart from the purely Polish side there remains the effect it may have on the Franco-British pact, for Great Britain's objections to being dragged at the heels of France into the Russo-Polish controversy have been repeatedly stated. In fact one of the greatest difficulties in framing the Franco-British pact was to avoid British liability to support France if the latter took up the cudgels on behalf of Poland against either Germany or Russia.

Political Small Talk
By RUSH JONES

THE name of J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, is being mentioned with quite a degree of frequency these days as an available Republican to enter the primaries for the party nomination for the United States Senate. Former Speaker Joseph Walker has announced that he will be a candidate in the Republican primaries against Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, provided no other Republican of political size is willing to make the struggle.

So far, Mr. Walker's invitation for Republican candidates against Mr. Lodge to announce themselves has gone begging. Mr. Walker has indicated that Mr. Lodge, as an opponent of the League of Nations, and woman's suffrage along with his attitude toward prohibition, did not and does not represent in the United States Senate many Massachusetts Republicans.

On Beacon Hill and in many gathering places not on any hill, certain Republicans are considering the availability of the Attorney-General but chiefly are they speculating as to whether he could be induced to enter the republican primary list against the redoubtable and traditional United States Senator now in the saddle.

Attorney-General Allen's availability is little questioned. He has had legislative experience enough to qualify him to aspire to the United States Senate, it is urged. His record as an Attorney-General who has done and can do things for the State and for the people is held to warrant his entertaining any official ambition.

White Attorney-General Allen has been making many addresses before various organizations since he has had some leisure following his months of hard work over the cases of the removed district attorneys of Suffolk and Middlesex counties, he has never so much as intimated that he had either gubernatorial or senatorial ambitions. If he has, he alone knows the fact.

Down in the first Suffolk senatorial district-by-the-sea they are commencing to believe that former Mayor Roscoe Walsworth of Revere is to be an out and out candidate for the Republican nomination for the state Senate and for the chair now occupied by Andrew A. Casassa of the same coastal city. Mr. Walsworth, a Boston attorney, has taken up the cudgels of the Chelsea folk for better street car service and for more reasonable fares.

It is because of his laudable interest in the welfare of the people of Chelsea who vote in the first Suffolk senatorial district, doubtless, that gave the political sponsors of Senator Casassa the idea that Mr. Walsworth is aspiring to the state Senate. The facts are that the former Mayor of Revere has taken up a popular issue in his district whether he thinks of running for the Senate against the present incumbent or not.

Electricity Will Displace Furnace in 10 Years, It Is Said, Energy Coming From Water and Air

Press Button to Heat Home,
Boston Architects' Scheme

Electrically heated homes will soon be the usual thing, owing to a combination of natural and other causes that tend to make the price of coal abnormally high, and technical developments that promise more efficient and economical generation and utilization of electric power," said Frederick H. Gowing, a Boston architect, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Our coal mines are more expensive to operate the deeper they go. More than that, wages are rising, adding a cost increment not only in direct labor but in higher machinery prices. Freight rates also are higher than they used to be, due partly to wage scales, partly to the inevitable complexities of short hauls and additional switching attendant upon denser population. On the other hand, means are being found to convert power into electricity with smaller percentages of loss, more efficient instruments are being made to turn the current into heat, and the people are waking up to many natural sources of power now going to waste. I predict that the change to electrically heated homes will be general within 10 years."

"Nursing" a Furnace

"Heating of homes has made little advance since Benjamin Franklin invented the Franklin stove. We still have the stove, only we put it in the basement, thereby raising the costs of our installation and increasing the proportion of heat losses. We pay men high wages to extract black nuggets from thousands of feet underground, add an expensive process of grading and storing, haul the product hundreds of miles over expensive railroads, and then add a luxurious automobile ride into the bargain. Finally, we play the part of special nurse to an exacting furnace, and when that is done, we grit our teeth for the joy of cleaning out the ashes and paying for their removal. That isn't very efficient, on the face of it, is it?"

"Now consider the alternative. Massachusetts has a great volume of unused water power, which improved generating machinery is bringing more and more within the margin of profitable employment. Maine has literally millions of such wasted horsepower. Many sections of the country share the same position in greater or less degree. Furthermore, improvements in transmission have recently been made which will make possible economical distribution of current over long distances without prohibitive leakage. Finally, general acceptance of the idea of electric heating will make for quantity production and low sales expense for the heating units. No architectural changes will be required in houses new or old, for all that is necessary is to install a compact heater on the baseboard of a room and lead a wire to it."

Power in Atmosphere

"Then you can forget all about rising freight charges, the extra dollar for carrying in the coal, the disagreeable dust that soils your clothes, cuts the fiber of your rugs and darkens the atmosphere, the constant attention to your furnace, the trouble with the ashes. You will have more sightly rooms, with the neat little heaters instead of large radiators. You will avoid the waste of space now taken up by furnace, coal bin and ash box. And you will have precisely the degree of heat you wish at any time by the simple turn of a rheostat."

"I spoke of wasted water power. Engineering friends give me to understand that a new process of generating current is being developed which will produce current more efficiently and cheaply, whatever the source of power. Water power is not our only resource. We are finding it profitable to burn coal directly in the mine and generate electricity for distribution right there, thus avoiding freight charges. We are beginning to use the power of the tides in certain favored locations. It is even feasible to harness the wind and sun to some extent."

"But all these are small as compared to the power unseen and unheard in the atmosphere about us. Did it ever occur to you that lightning is but an extreme case of difference in potential? Smaller potential differences, electric charges, are continually moving and varying in the air everywhere, a great, deep ocean of power. Why not put them to work? Since the day when Franklin first drew a shock from a thunder cloud, this implication of his discovery has, until recently, been overlooked. But it will not be many years before the average home owner will have a transformer to make current out of this energy, sufficient not only to keep itself running but to supply all the heat, light and power for his household needs."

Amherst Clubs to Tour

AMHERST, Mass., March 7.—The Amherst College Musical Clubs will make a southern trip during the Easter vacation. Manager E. C. McLeod announced today. After giving concerts at Springfield, on March 29, Montclair, N. J., March 30, Summit, N. J., on March 31, and Cranford, N. J., on April 1, the clubs will leave New York for Charlottesville, Va. The concert there, in the University of Virginia auditorium on April 3, will be followed by concerts at Sweet Briar College in Sweet Briar, Va., and the Randolph-Macon Woman's College at Lynchburg, Va., the next day. The trip will close with a concert in Washington, D. C. on April 5.

Extension Course for Firemen

Officers and men of the Boston Fire Department were advised to enroll in the division of university extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education by Peter E. Walsh. A course on preparation for civil service examinations has been arranged and men who successfully pass will be given credit on their examinations for promotion. This course is open to firemen of Massachusetts.

Cadets Have Annual Banquet

Practically every branch of the army, from Civil War days to the present, was represented at the annual banquet of the First Corps Cadets at the army in Columbus Avenue, yesterday evening. The principal speaker was Adj. Gen. Jesse F. Stevens. Motion pictures showing various phases of army life with the regulars and at West Point were shown.

SERVICE CHARGE
END IS PROPOSED

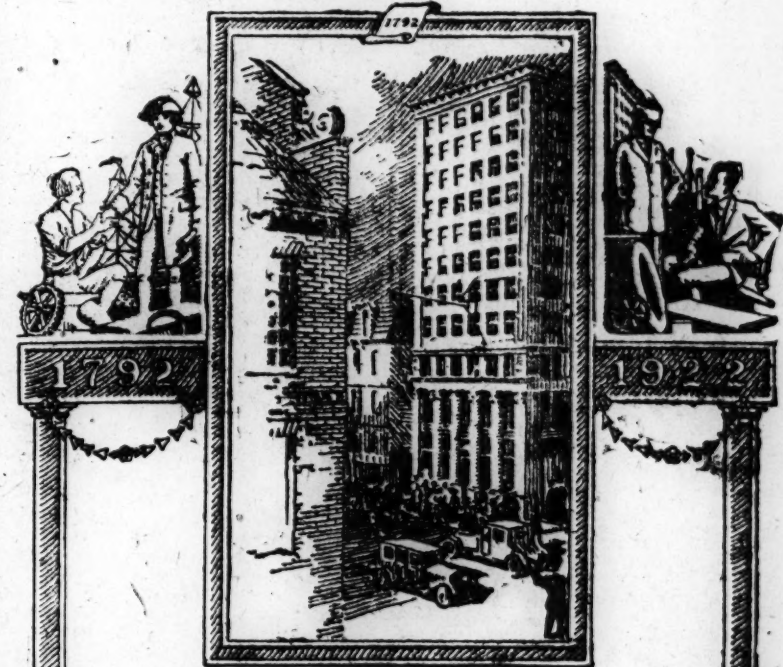
Rhode Island Bill Would Prohibit Companies' Practice

PROVIDENCE, March 7 (Special Correspondence)—The service charge, recently found by the Rhode Island Supreme Court to be constitutional, will be prohibited if a bill introduced in the General Assembly becomes law. The bill is designed to make all persons or firms supplying gas, electricity or water to the public base their charges entirely on the amount of the commodity furnished. It provides that charges shall be fixed in accordance with the "proper standards for manufacturing and producing such commodities."

In appeals from the order of the Public Utilities Commission, allowing rates and service charge to the Providence Gas Company the highest court of the State found that the service charge is a fair and equitable means of distributing added costs, over and above the rates, without hardship to any class of consumer. Senator John R. Higgins is the author of the bill, sent to the Judiciary Committee, which provides a penalty of a fine of \$500 for a public service corporation to exact a service charge from its customers.

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BOSTON - MASS.

ADVERTISERS AID BRITISH DEFICIT

Postmaster-General Makes His
Department Self-Supporting
by Drastic Methods

LONDON, Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Ever since the raising of the letter postage rate in Great Britain to twopenny and the corresponding increases in other postal charges, unrest has manifested itself in the business world. This was brought to a head when the statement was made that certain firms were sending their orders for printing, addressing, and posting of advertising circulars to the continent in order to reap the benefit not only of cheaper printing costs but also of the cheaper rate of posting from the foreign countries to addresses in the United Kingdom.

That the various complaints are not the objections of isolated individuals is evident from the fact that the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, a body representing 5000 employers and 250,000 workers, has recently passed a strong resolution on this subject. The terms of the resolution are in part as follows: "The council would point out that some of the economies effected in the post office in the form of curtailment of public services have been most detrimental to industry, but it was thought well to put up with these inconveniences and losses in the hope that they might lead the way to a reduction in rates."

Trade is being diverted from this country to the Continent on account of the postal rates. A very large number of packets for delivery here are sent abroad, and much work is lost to the printing trade. Unemployment in the printing and allied industries is becoming worse. Many thousands of men and women are out of work and most valuable plant is standing idle. This council finds it difficult adequately to express its consciousness of the seriousness of this unemployment. The council therefore desires to impress upon the government in the strongest possible manner the necessity of reducing the present postal rates."

When Mr. Kellaway was appointed postmaster-general last April he found there had been a loss on the working of the post office during the year 1920-21 of £6,500,000. The post office had been subsidized by that amount by the taxpayer. His first duty was to take the necessary steps to make the department self-supporting. The government, therefore, authorized certain additions to postal charges, the principal of these being the increase in the printed paper rate from one halfpenny to a penny, and the increase in the postcard rate from a penny to three halfpence. At the same time the Sunday post was abolished, and it was hoped that these changes would have resulted in the balancing of the post office accounts.

Mr. Kellaway also set up a business advisory council to whom fortnightly progress reports from each department are circulated. One of the sub-committees of the advisory council has had under consideration the question whether the post office could receive a useful source of revenue from advertisers. The report of that committee was an exceedingly practical document, and as a result tenders are about to be invited for advertisements in post offices, on the backs of telegraph envelopes, and on the backs of postage stamps.

A section of the work of the post office which has received much criticism is that of the telephones. This department has been criticized chiefly on three grounds. That it is expensive, that it is inefficient in its working compared with the service in America, and that under government control it has been slow in its development. Mr. Kellaway gave an answer to all three criticisms, and certainly put up a good case. He made a telling point when he reminded his critics that while most other services and commodities have increased their charges by 200 or 300 per cent the telephone rates have only gone up 67 per cent.

As for efficiency of service he made comparisons between the service as it is now under government control and as it was then under a private company, and also between Great Britain and America—in each case to the advantage of his department.

All the signs point to a possibility of a return to lower postal rates in the near future and the restitution of the old facilities. These improvements, together with the fact that the post office is now financially self-supporting, will place the institution once more in the front rank of business enterprise the world over.

TRANSATLANTIC LINES TO HOLD CONFERENCE

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Conference of the Trans-Atlantic Lines formerly had its office in London. After the war it had to be reorganized, which was not at all easy, owing to the differences of opinion among the shipowners. At last a meeting of the various delegates of the companies whose lines run from European ports to America was brought about.

A debate took place with regard to the permanent offices, and London, Paris and The Hague were proposed as headquarters. Mr. Mitchell, manager of the Red Star Line, proposed Brussels, pleading its utilitarian and sentimental advantages. He argued so well that he gained his point, and it has just been decided that the offices of the Conference of the Trans-Atlantic Lines will be installed in Brussels. The first meeting will take place on March 10.

WOMEN HOPE TO ESTABLISH CLUBHOUSE IN WASHINGTON

Expectation of General Federation to Open Permanent
Home Seen as Evidence of Organization's Inten-
tion to Watch Work of Congress

NEW YORK, March 1. (Special Correspondence)—The expectation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to establish a permanent clubhouse in Washington is an evidence of the intention of this organization of 2,000,000 women to watch the work of Congress and the national government. New York club women have been among the first to pledge cooperation in the project. Mrs. Cornelius Zabriske, former president of the New York State Federation of Women's



Washington home of Federated Women's Clubs

Clubs, has given \$5000 and when the board of the state federation meets on March 3 in Oneonta it will discuss methods of raising another \$5000 from the clubs throughout the State.

The house of which the general federation is taking possession is at No. 1734 N Street, N. W., Washington, in the immediate vicinity of the National Education Building, the National Geographic Society, and several embassies.

A group of members of the club who were interested loaned \$20,000 for the first payment on the house, and the federation is aiming to raise \$100,000 to cover the purchase price of \$70,000 and a maintenance fund of \$30,000. It is expected that the biennial convention of the federation at Chattanooga, N. Y., from June 21 to 30, will give great impetus to the undertaking.

The house was built by Gen. Nelson A. Miles. At either side of the entrance are offices, to which the legislative, research and distribution headquarters of the organization, now in being at the disposal of visiting club women from this and other countries. Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, of Minneapolis, president of the federation, is chairman of the headquarters committee, and the other members are Mrs. W. S. Jennings, of Florida; Mrs. J. R. Schermerhorn, of New Jersey; Mrs. Robert J. Burdett, of California; Mrs. J. W. Watzek, of Iowa; Mrs. George Minot Baker, of Massachusetts; Miss Florence Dibert, of Pennsylvania; Miss Helen Norris Cummings, of Virginia; Mrs. Eugene Lawson, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Wallace T. Perham, of Montana; Mrs. B. F. Saunders, of Mississippi; and Miss M. Lillian Williamson, of the District of Columbia.

SERVANTS' CLUB IN LONDON GROWS

Mistresses and Maids in First
Experiment of Kind

LONDON, England, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—In the center of fashionable London a club has been formally opened for domestic servants or "help." Smaller premises have been occupied for some time, but from an initial membership of 30, the numbers have now increased to more than 200. The house (No. 9 St. James's Street), in which the top floor flat has been transformed into pleasant club rooms, is situated next to that in which Lord Byron lived.

Lady Emmott occupied the chair at the opening ceremony at which many maids were present as well as mistresses. Mr. E. Manville, M. P., chairman of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, under whose auspices the club has been started, gave a short address emphasizing the necessity of cooperation between mistresses and their maids. "The occupation of domestic workers," he said, "is of a peculiar and special nature, and nowhere else is good will on both sides more necessary, for rules of work and hours of labor cannot be laid down exactly, as in so many other professions. The domestic worker is the home maker, and every home is organized on slightly different lines."

The Queen is keenly interested in the experiment. Mistresses can become associate members, and a committee of an equal number of mistresses and maids will govern the affairs of the club. At the opening ceremony there was a goodly number of maids, some from the King's household, some from the London residence of the Bishop of London, and other servants from the suburbs. Equally reigns in the club, and once a member, all privileges are at the command of the individual.

Shows Gross Surplus of \$61,791.96
OTTAWA, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—That the Ottawa Hydro-electric Commission passed through a profitable year in 1921 is indicated by the annual statement just submitted to the chairman, showing a gross surplus of \$61,791.96 after deducting all charges for operation and maintenance, power, interest, and sinking fund on \$700,000 debentures.

It is evident that all factors in English rural life are finding the present conditions unsettling and ominous. But whereas in the case of the squire the changes are of a permanent nature and are such as mark an epoch, it is only fair to expect that in the case of farmer and laborer the return of favorable trade conditions and the revival of the great industries of the world will be reflected in a return of better times, in the benefits of which they will be partakers. It is a case of a temporary slump for them. For the untimely king of the countryside it is a case of final deposition.

PROHIBITION MAY COME IN AUSTRIA

Social Democrats Working Hard
to Obtain Restrictive Laws to
Control Alcohol Traffic

VIENNA, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Austrian Social Democrats, who have long been constant opponents of alcohol, have determined to fight the drink through legislation. They are preparing a bill which aims at a considerable restriction of the use of alcohol in every form, and if possible at complete prohibition, after the example of the United States. Special efforts will be made to prohibit the importation of alcoholic liquors entirely and to make the present laws regarding sale and manufacture more stringent.

It is estimated that some 200,000,000 crowns (in peace times \$40,000,000,000) and now at the present rate of exchange, more than \$25,000,000 are spent on alcohol every year in Austria. The federal government has begun an investigation to ascertain the exact figures spent on drink in the years 1920 and 1921, and the Ministry of Finance is now engaged on this work, the results of which will form the basis for the projected legislation.

Estimating the Costs
As the figures of the national trade balance for 1920 have not yet been made up it is not possible to ascertain what the imports of alcohol in that year amounted to; but Dr. Friedrich Hertz, a well known Austrian economist, says it may well be assumed that they reached the gigantic sum of 85,000,000 peace crowns, or over 200,000,000 crowns. The greater part of this sum was represented by imports of wine from Hungary. In 1921 the imports would hardly have been less. Dr. Hertz says one may gain some conception of the significance of these figures when one considers that the whole of the alcohol imports only come to some 71,000,000 peace crowns, and that even the imports of grain, rice, leguminous products, flour, and the like, amount to only 50 per cent more than the total of the liquor imports. Two hundred million gold crowns at the present rate of exchange are about \$42,000,000, which is more than the anticipated credits from abroad. If Austria brought in no wine and no beer from abroad she would not need to be going around the world begging for credits.

In estimating the hygienic, social and financial consequences of the use of alcohol, attention must of course be directed to the internal production of liquors. In 1921 Austria produced some 700,000 barrels of wine, the exports were more than a million barrels while the exports were very small. Consequently more than 1,500,000 barrels of wine were available for consumption. If it is assumed that every second man in Austria—there are about 1,500,000—is a wine-drinker, that would represent two barrels per head in the year. Reckoning beer and spirits additionally, the average individual consumption would probably amount to three barrels. Manifestly too, it is not only the import of wine which is economically injurious but also the employment of so much labor in the inland production of alcohol which might be diverted to more useful and profitable branches of industry.

Moral Energy of the United States
Dr. Hertz concludes by saying that if impoverished Austria would develop only a small fraction of the moral energy which the United States put forth in the campaign against alcohol, this would speedily bring a very considerable improvement in her situation.

As to the prospects of success of the Socialists' legislative proposals, opinion is divided. There will naturally be determined opposition from the allied liquor interests—the representatives of the wine-growing population in the country, the restaurants and eating houses, wine-rooms and all their affiliated connections. The Social Democrats are the only political party supporting the fight against alcohol. Over and over again the Christian Socialists, whose supporters are chiefly among the peasants and the agricultural interests, have proved to be obstinate opponents of all temperance reform. The Pan-Germans, the only other party worth mentioning, are also friends of the liquor interests. These two parties have between them a majority in Parliament so that the Social Democrats will have a hard fight to get any anti-alcoholic legislation passed.

Suggestions have been put forward for special legislation for Vienna because it would perhaps not meet with such united opposition from the rural parties. Such proposals, however, have been found quite impracticable, as the Viennese would need only to go outside the municipal boundaries to get all the alcohol they wanted. The several prospects for the success of the prohibition movement in Austria are not, therefore, becoming brighter. The Socialists keep up a constant fight against the drink, while the people have very little money to waste in superfluities, and the prices of beer and wines are continually increasing.

YESTERDAY'S
ROAST BEEF

is today's delicious hash with money saved and satisfaction gained, if to the hash you add plenty of the "wonder-worker of cookery"—

ALL SAUCE

BRITAIN IS ASKED TO DEFINE STATUS OF PALESTINE ARABS

Native Delegation Appeals to the Colonial Office for
Recognition as a Nation Capable of
Self-Government

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The conflict of nationalities in Palestine, which becomes daily more serious, is due to the failure to hold the scales evenly between the Arab population and the new influx of Jews who have entered the country under the Balfour declaration of 1917. There has always been a small percentage of Jews in Palestine, but they lived in friendly association with the Arab people under Turkish rule. When the country was wrested from the Turks by British forces during the war a provisional military government was established until Great Britain accepted a mandate from the League of Nations to govern Palestine.

It is laid down in the Covenant of the League of Nations that government of a state shall be for the well-being and development of the peoples as a sacred trust of civilization. The Palestine Arabs may claim to be native inhabitants of the country, and they represent 93 per cent of the population. They are an intelligent people, who have enjoyed a measure of local self-government under the Turks. When the British occupied Palestine the local administrative machinery was abandoned, and nothing has taken its place. The municipal councils were retained, but in Jerusalem in place of the elected body, the military governor nominated six members of the council: two Moslems, two Christians, and two Jews. When the Governor of Haifa proposed to nominate a municipal council in place of the old elected body, protest by the Arabs was so powerful that the High Commissioner for Palestine intervened and permitted the old municipality to continue its labors.

Establishing Municipal Bodies

In April, 1921, the Local Council's Ordinance established the creation of more than one municipal body in a town. This was claimed by the Jews, who have entered the country since the Balfour declaration, for the purpose of regularizing existent or future elective councils in the Jewish colonies, and in suburbs of towns where Jews predominate. Jaffa, for instance, has two municipal councils; the original one elected under Turkish Government and the Council of Tel Aviv composed entirely of Jews in the suburb of Tel Aviv. The original council having powers in the same area the people are paying rates under both authorities.

The Police Ordinance, 1920, is another grievance felt by the Arab population. Local authorities have the power to enroll special police from among the inhabitants of a district affected area as the special police officer may apply for. They must serve until released by him, and under the same conditions as the ordinary police. Compensation to sufferers and the expense of this extra force is charged to owners of property in the district, even though they be absentees and unacquainted with the disturbance. Fine or imprisonment follows refusal to pay.

National Home for the Jews

These may be taken as three examples of the disabilities under which the Arabs are suffering and against which they are constantly protesting. There can be no doubt that the policy of creating a national home for the Jews under the terms of the Balfour declaration was not sufficiently considered in relation to the existing Arab inhabitants. The declaration is a very short document, but it states that the British Government view with favor the establishment of a national home in Palestine for the Jewish people. The government undertakes to facilitate the achievement of that object upon the clear understanding that nothing shall be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish communities. Such a statement seems fair and honest. The difficulty lies in its interpretation. Extreme Zionists have openly declared that Palestine must be as Jewish as England is English. That cannot be done without grave injustice being done to the enormous majority of the inhabitants who happen to be Moslem and Christian Arabs. Justice to both races can only be obtained under the responsibility of

officials working fairly in such a difficult matter. What are the Arabs to think when they find the High Commissioner for Palestine is a Jew and a Zionist, and also the legal secretary? The High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, has been denounced by the extreme members of the Zionist movement as a traitor to his own people, because he has tried to hold the balance equally between Jew and Arab.

Arabs Appealing for Justice

The Arab delegation has come to England to appeal for justice, but they are not satisfied that they will obtain it from the Colonial Office of the British Government. They have asked for a definition of the phrase a "national home for the Jews," and have been advised to ask the Zionists. They have replied that they will deal only with the Government of the British Empire. They ask for the recognition of the Arabs as a nation able to undertake the responsibilities of self-government. They are ready to recognize the Jews as fellow citizens with equal rights as they desire to possess. Indeed a careful examination of the Balfour declaration shows that they claim more than that statement affords them.

Yet we find that a delegation is obliged to visit England in order to assert its own claims, we read of friction and fighting between the two peoples in Palestine, and the repeated warnings of keen observers that greater troubles will arise in the near future if the extreme Zionists are not checked in their endeavor to make Palestine as "Jewish as England is English."

TZECHO-SLOVAKS GOING TO GENOA

Ministers Appoint Special Com-
mission for Conference

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—In his speech before the Senatorial Committee for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Benes, the Tzecho-Slovak Premier, stated the views of his government regarding the proposed economic conference at Genoa. He said that peace and the European economic equilibrium would be impossible as long as the states which today stand aloof from European cooperation would not participate in European reconstruction. The reestablishment of Russia was possible only by a slow political and economic evolutionary process. It was, however, difficult to foresee the possible results of the Genoa Conference.

In the economic questions expected to be dealt with, Tzecho-Slovakia took a liberal point of view, but not without certain reservations. In their opinion there was only one way to start voluntarily and energetically the work of reconstruction at home, to cooperate with the neighboring states, to achieve gradually one success after another, to abandon war-time psychology, to conclude political, economic and financial agreements with neighbors, and to eliminate all outstanding difficulties.

It would be a mistake to expect that the conference might bring about the immediate salvation of Europe, but it would undoubtedly constitute a great step toward this goal. The Tzecho-Slovak Ministry for Foreign Affairs set up a special commission as soon as the government received an official invitation to the conference. This commission comprises representatives of the Foreign Ministry, as well as of economic and financial circles and will prepare material for use at Genoa.

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News of Freemasonry

EDINBURGH, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—A new Knight Templar preceptory, to be known as the Greyfriars, has been consecrated at Stirling by Joseph Inglis, Grand Prior of Scotland, accompanied by 16 officers of the Grand Priory, and Mr. David Dick has been installed as the preceptor.

A charter for a new lodge at Earls-hall to be known as Leuchan Lodge, has been recommended by the provincial grand lodge of Fife and Kinross under Lord Elgin.

Mr. P. Gifford, speaking at the annual festival of Lodge St. John, No. 139, Castle Douglas, said that when such an institution as Freemasonry had lasted all through the centuries and had been handed down from father to son in undiminished vigor, when one thought of the standard it upheld for the molding of character, and those tenets which inculcated the need of extending assistance to less fortunate members of the community, one's first thought was of veneration and respect for the craft. If the tenets of the craft, those of brotherhood and charity were kept more in the forefront greater results would be achieved. At this stage in the world's history there was a great opportunity for Masonry and the fact that so many men of all ranks were coming forward to join showed there was a feeling that Freemasonry had something in it that could help toward the solution of those problems.

Lodge St. David, Edinburgh, No. 26, publishes each year for its installers a meeting a specially designed program, containing some interesting details of Scottish Masonic history. This year's program is of particular interest, giving many particulars of the life of one of Scotland's past grand masters, Sir James Stirling, who was preceptor during the city riots of 1792. Having become unpopular during the riots, Stirling had to seek refuge in the castle, but so skillful was he in quelling the disturbance that he was rewarded by the king with a baronetcy, and he was afterward reelected preceptor on four separate occasions. He was an initiate of Lodge St. David as is evidenced by a letter he wrote in December, 1800, which is recorded in the minutes, as follows:

"The secretary read a letter addressed to the R. W. Master from Sir James Stirling, late Grand Master of Scotland, apologizing for his non-attendance this evening thro' indisposition but expressing in his own terms his respect for this, his mother lodge, and his determination to take an early opportunity of visiting it."

It was during the grand mastership of Sir James Stirling that an act for the suppression of seditious and treasonable societies was passed, from the operation of which, however, Freemasons' lodges were specially exempted. The records of this lodge are also of particular interest from the fact that during the 26 years from 1755 to 1780 no fewer than 64 ministers or students of divinity were initiated within its portals, when "agreeable to former practice," as they were all clergymen, they only paid the dues of "rolling them in the Grand Lodge books and the officers' dues being four shillings." They were initiated through the active interest of David, Earl of Leven and Melville, who was master from 1758 to 1763. Many of these ministers rose to high positions in the clerical profession; they became moderators of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, two others were grand chaplains of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, several became doctors of divinity, including George Lawrie, the friend and patron of Robert Burns, in whose house the poet first heard the pinnets played, and as the result of his visit he composed his well-known stanzas, commencing "O thou dread Pow'r, who reign'st above."

ENGLISH COUNTRY SQUIRE FINDS FORTUNE FICKLE

Cares of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Burdensome
When Added to the Cost of Maintaining Large
Establishment in Village He Rules

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—A silent but significant change is taking place in the country life of Great Britain; a change that will not be without widely-felt social consequences. It is the transformation that is being effected in the fortunes and conditions of the landed class by the heavy taxation of recent years. The consequences of the calls of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this direction are twofold. In the first place (and this is the most spectacular effect of the two), the present age is witnessing the passing of the country squire; and, since it is impossible for such an important figure to disappear without involving others in his fall, there is visible at the same time a process of impoverishment of those lesser factors in the rural scheme, the farmer and the laborer.

It is well known that many ancient and historic castles and country houses are being shut up or sold because the territorial owners cannot afford to live in them. In most cases the great landowners are paying their income tax out of capital. House after house is being shut up or sold because taxation has overtaken capital in the landowning classes. The new owners are not anxious to possess estates and in that fact lies the cause of the change that is taking place. Most of the great houses that survive will doubtless pass into a new phase, where they will have no connection with the country that surrounds them except perhaps in a sporting sense. In the next generation the houses of the rich in Great Britain will be much like the country houses of the rich in America—little islands—beautifully kept in a countryside that only knows them as people who come and go in motors.

The squire, in his time, has been the cause of many a controversy in politics. One side has attacked him, and the opposite side has as stoutly defended him. Now that he no longer occupies the pivotal position in the

ECONOMIC INVASION OF RUSSIA URGED

Dr. Benes Says European Control of Moscow Is Only Possible Way to Reconstruction of Disorganized Country

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 13 (Special).—Dr. Benes, Premier of Czechoslovakia, not only is a very shrewd statesman, as he has shown by the constitution of the little state, but he is also one of the greatest authorities on Slav politics in general; furthermore, few have a deeper insight into the innermost situation of the old Russian Empire. Hence the special importance of his views regarding the proposed conference for the economic reconstruction of Soviet Russia, as recently expressed in the Prague Presse.

An international conference, Dr. Benes considers, might perhaps attain some positive result regarding the Russian question. Matters in Russia appear today to have grown a little riper, and their settlement might lead to negotiations on a broader basis with a view to a general economic cleansing. Russia's situation today, Dr. Benes points out, is fairly clear. Three years of war and four years of revolution have thrown that country to the bottom of an economic and financial abyss. The economic destruction has lasted during seven whole years and now a stage has been reached where even the Soviet Government is aware of the fact that the only possibility of getting out of the desperate situation consists in a new constructive economic policy.

The Way Out

The Russian Government, Dr. Benes states, is searching out how to regenerate Russian economic life and has arrived at the conclusion that this is to be realized in only two ways, namely: (1) Russia must enter into foreign relations on a basis as broad as possible, establishing an intense economic intercourse with the whole world; (2) this will be possible only by acknowledging the tenets of international law, by acknowledging the financial obligations of the former Tsar Government, by acknowledging the right of property for her own and her foreign citizens, and by the conclusion of normal international agreements, chiefly financial.

The actual situation in Russia, Dr. Benes says, obviously means a compromise by the Soviet Government with Europe. The more intelligent elements in Moscow are aware of this fact, do not conceal it and even admit the postponement of the final revolution until a score of years later. The ultra-radical elements, however, afraid that this would mean the end of their reign, fight Nicholas Lenin's new policy with all their might. Russia has come to a definite turning point, and Europe is faced with the serious question of either inaugurating an active policy toward Russia, or waiting for better times to come.

Uncertainty on Policy

This new situation appears in Europe, Dr. Benes states, "under various forms." Reports are daily going about that sturdy companies have been launched by the exploitation of Russia; that German capitalists are preparing such and such enterprises in Russia; that international German, English or American concerns are floated with the view of penetrating Russia; moreover, Czechoslovakia is asked to be on her guard not to arrive too late. All this, however, is only evidence of a certain nervousness and uncertainty regarding the policy to be observed toward Russia.

"As a consequence of this, we have defended a policy of non-military intervention, starting from the conviction that Russia is only to be relieved by a lasting reconstructive policy, and especially by a great economic intercourse with Europe."

"It is, and always was, quite clear to us that the only possible way for the reconstruction of Russia is in the presence of Europe's representatives in Moscow, the control of Russian economic, of Russian politics, of the Russian Soviet army, and of Russia's propaganda."

"A simultaneous intensive economic penetration of Russia from all sides is essential. Any other form of relief is impossible today, and will be impossible for a long time to come. An eventual collapse of the Soviet regime would save nothing. It must be accompanied by the measures mentioned above. There lies the aim of our Russian policy."

"If the international situation of today explains the existence of similar views in sundry states, then it will be possible to convene a conference where these policies could be discussed."

Protestant Women Organize

TORONTO, Ont., March 4. (Special Correspondence).—A new organization to be known as the Protestant Federation of Patriotic Women of Canada has just been formed here "for the purpose of maintaining British institutions which guarantee civil and religious liberty to all citizens." Other objects in view are to exercise the franchise in the best interests of the country; to foster a sound and intelligent tolerance of one another's conscientious religious convictions; to arrange for lectures and addresses by competent persons on subjects of Canadian and Imperial importance; to advocate a selected immigration policy; to promote the use of the English language in the public schools of Canada, and to advocate that public money be spent on public institutions only.

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Upper left—Inclined type of crawler tractor used for loading snow into trucks

Lower left—Novel rotary broom for bridges

Upper right—A snow fighting "caterpillar"

Lower right—Flame heated hopper discharges water into manhole, one of many new devices

NEW YORK SAVES MILLIONS A DAY BY CONQUERING SNOW

City Uses 750 Trucks, Plows, Brooms and Other Equipment, Including a Finnish Snow Eater and 19,000 Men, to Clear Its 951 Miles of Streets

NEW YORK, March 7 (Special).—The story of how New York is conquering snow blockades is a narrative of progress in mechanical achievement as well as a great triumph in civic economy. The municipality by expending about \$600,000 in clearing its 951 miles of streets, representing the main traffic arteries, during and following each snowstorm, saves the business interests of the city an average loss estimated at \$5,000,000 a day.

This winter to date four snow precipitations have entailed a total municipal outlay of about \$2,400,000, representing the clearing of 38,000,000 square yards of surface area a storm by 13,000 men in addition to the regular force of 6000 employees in the service of the Department of Street Cleaning, or approximately 19,000 snow removers.

The Newest Broom for Bridges

The latest snow-fighting device to be added to the New York City equipment is the Fox rotary snow broom, built especially for the needs of the department of street cleaning. This entire outfit, consisting of a unit composed of steel framework with 50-horsepower engine installed at one end, and a rotary broom in front, similar to those used by traction companies to clear car tracks, is set bodily on a five-ton White chassis.

The engine drives the broom at the rate of about 300 revolutions a minute and experiments have proved the implement to be of marked usefulness, especially for cleaning snow from the bridges spanning the East River between the boroughs of Manhattan and Queens.

The new rotary snow broom is essentially a bridge clearing machine, throwing the snow, as it does, on both sides of the roadway over the railings into the river 135 feet below.

Its value is less in street-brushing work because the snow is scattered by it over the sidewalks and against buildings and windows. New York's famous interborough bridges, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Williamsburg and Queensboro, will be the main operating bases of the new rotary snow brooms when they are needed.

An official of the department of

street cleaning, of which Alfred A. Taylor is commissioner, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that as a result of the severe blizzard in February, 1920, when the metropolis suffered the most acute traffic blockade since the famous tie-up of 1888, the municipality granted an appropriation of \$4,127,000 for equipment and garages. About 750 pieces of snow-removing equipment were allowed for in the appropriation, also 12 garages and centrally located automobile repair shops. New York City had awakened to the gravity of snow impediments and donned its armor of gigantic equipment to cope with possible future storm conditions, which have been so successfully and quickly met this winter.

From the above-mentioned source of information it was learned that there are in service 212 standard five-ton trucks with six-yard dump trucks, each vehicle having a 10-foot x 20-inch push plow blade, and White engine that develops about 43-horsepower. Seventy-five of these trucks, in addition to dump bodies, are also provided with flushing tanks to be used with power pump during the summer months in flushing streets. These trucks thus lend themselves to cold and warm season uses, carrying alternately dump bodies for hauling snow and ashes, and a flushing tank for cooling and washing the streets in torrid weather.

One hundred two-ton Mack trucks with three-yard dump bodies are used in the congested sections of lower Manhattan for hauling away snow and ashes, these trucks being especially adapted to narrow streets in winter.

Caterpillar Push Plows

Fifty five-ton Holt Caterpillar tractors equipped with push plows for plowing snow, also 100 Cleveland two-ton tractors to pull Climax four-wheeled snow plows of the horse-drawn type are included in the New York City snow-removing apparatus, said to be the most complete and efficient in the world. The latter model of tractor is equipped with an eight-foot blade. After opening up traffic lanes by plowing the snow and pushing it

either to the sides or center of street (being supplied with a push plow in addition to Climax pulled plows), the two-ton tractor is next engaged to push the snow piles into sewer manholes wherever proper sewers are available. This type, together with the five-ton variety of truck, is also used in the carting of snow to be dumped in the North and East rivers or sewers large enough to take it in quantity. Equipment includes three five-ton wrecking trucks for use in the three boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, Queens and Richmond boroughs having their own bureau of street cleaning.

The department of street cleaning has purchased two snow-loading machines and has contracted for four additional ones. These dump from five to ten cubic yards of snow a minute into trucks for removal. Mounted on a crawler type tractor the loading machine scoops the snow to an inclined conveyor from which it is dropped onto a cross conveyor, from which in turn it is dropped into the trucks that move along with the loading machine. Eighty-seven five-ton Pierce-Arrow trucks were recently purchased by the city to be used with dump bodies in snow-removal work. Thus it may readily be understood how great a snow-fighting battery has been developed by the New York City authorities just in the last two years in order to avert blockades of consequence.

Finnish Snow-Eater

It is only right to state that a liberal attitude is maintained by the officials of the New York department of street cleaning toward those having new ideas to offer in the way of experimental devices, one of which in the form of a snow melter has just been tried out unofficially. This is a mechanism patented in Finland and which, according to its sponsors, "eats the snow."

A strong gasoline flame has a wilt-

ing effect on snow when it is shoveled into the hopper of the "snow melter" from Helsingfors, the water resulting from the rapid thawing process being made to flow into gutter or manhole. This particular device has had the attention of street cleaning department officials along with others deemed worthy of a tryout. This policy of liberality toward inventors seeking to reduce snow problems in large cities is commendable and augurs well for the taking of increased precautions during winter on the part of the New York City department of street cleaning and snow removal.

OIL TO BE UTILIZED ON CANADIAN FERRIES

WINDSOR, Ont. (Special Correspondence).—Efforts to abate the smoke nuisance in Windsor have recently been granted assistance from the Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways in the Dominion Cabinet, who has arranged with officials of the

Canadian National Railways to alter the fuel system on the car ferries from coal to oil burning equipment. A change will also be made in the stoking apparatus at the round house and other yard buildings of the railway.

Sweden Has Anti-Saloon League

WESTERVILLE, O.—Besides the United States, Sweden is the only country that has an anti-saloon league, according to a statement by the World League Against Alcoholism. Other countries have organizations more or less similar to the league, but different in name and make-up.

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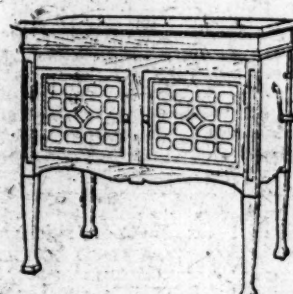
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A Morning Round of Chicago Galleries

Ettore Caser's Italian Paintings on View

CHICAGO, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—Given a brilliant morning with the air crisp with frost, it is easy to adventure forth to find the keynote of artistic achievement recorded in the galleries strung the length of Michigan Boulevard. With the Art Institute pendant between, Art pilgrimages are popular in the middle west owing to the democratic policies of art societies and museums in cooperation with the increasing number of women and men's clubs awakening to the pleasure of an acquaintance with sculpture and paintings, and a friendly association with artists themselves. During the immediate season the big political organizations, the Union League Club and the Hamilton Club, and the more social Chicago Athletic Association gave a week to an exhibition with the reception to artists and the purchase of paintings for their collections.

The Days of Horace

Starting at the north, the sunshine before us this March morning, a stately canopy glow, in the windows of the House of O'Brien, invites us in. Ettore Caser's 10 new pictures sent from Italy are here. It was worth while for Mr. Caser to go abroad to evoke these modern impressions of scenes that inspired the Paganini and Hubert Robert. In the long ago, Mr. Caser at the high tide of his career imparts an emotional quality to his idealized pictures of the ruins of Roman palaces and compositions of figures with the suggestions of the vineyard as in the idyllic days of Horace and the poets.

Across the Boulevard Bridge to which architectural decorations are on the way, one comes to Thurber's gallery, wherein Sigurd Schou, a Scandinavian, probably of sea-faring inheritance, is showing the paintings of Brittany executed this winter. A sincere painting always awakens a response in a receptive thought. If a painting or piece of sculpture fails to stir the thought of one among the many onlookers, then it belongs to the "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal" in a vain show. And so a meeting with Mr. Schou's sea and shore paintings has its joyful side as there is a recognition of northern waters and blowing winds that stir the sun in jeweled lights upon the rocks. His fishermen belong to an enchanted land, fisherman in rainbow color, and reality and fancy blend in the vision of nymphs with streaming hair afloat in an opalescent atmosphere, while the Breton folk toll on the shore.

Provincetown to Bermuda

Not far from the boulevard is the winter show of paintings by Joseph Birren, a Chicago artist who has found his inspiration at Provincetown and Bermuda as well as in the forest preserve near home. Mr. Birren's landscapes, many peopled with picturesque processions, are an individual contribution to contemporary painting. They fill a gallery at Marshall Field & Co.'s, midsummer greens under June skies happy and convincing in their naturalism.

It is not to be forgotten that America's earliest edicts to poetry and philosophy were close to nature at Concord, Mass., and that the first American school or group of recognized painters were the Hudson River men. In a measure this consoles a viewer in the face of a dozen landscape displays. It may be that this outlook upon nature will act as an antidote to the artificial call of the city. Far better to dwell in imagination among the lofty mountains of California, pointed by Ballard Williams, and shown for the first time at Anderson's than to have the vision constrained by city skyscrapers. Frederick Ballard, Williams shows the fruits of culture and his association with richly garbed figures as fresco in the decorative canvases he has sent from his studio in recent years in this latest work.

From the West Coast

The memory naturally turns to Keith, Wendt, Wachtel, and Payne as masters of the western coast and with them Mr. Williams makes a distinct appearance, with offerings of his own in valleys with luxuriant foliage, sunlit and suggestively cool and fragrant. The painter who leads the viewer to forget the technique in the message is a master. Mr. Williams has passed the cross roads of the experimentalist. He knows how to do what he wants to do. The surprise of meeting fresh undertakings by an artist familiar with certain ways before the public is the encouraging association that keeps alive the enthusiasm of writers and critics on the watch towers of art evolution.

Wilson Irvine's midwinter return from his studio at Lyme, Conn., is celebrated in an exhibition of 25 paintings at landscape made nearly within a stone's throw of the Art Institute. Mr. Irvine paints the veiled half-tones of autumn and the early spring in a manner that suggests the subtle intuitions of one who tries to translate the tender moods of these seasons.

The time was, when a big department store was known as an establishment remote from the fine arts. However, in all sincerity it can be made clear that under the direction of Erwin Barrie, himself a painter and collector, the department of paintings of one of Chicago's largest shops, is as wisely conducted as an expert in modern business enterprises would be. The galleries are carefully decorated and lighted for the hanging of pictures, and in the course of the winter there has been a succession of exhibitions of paintings by Robert Vonnoh, Walter Ufer, Wilson Irvine and sculpture by Bessie Potter Vonnoh, the latter has sculpture installed as never before to advantage. Hospitality rules, as it does in all Chicago galleries, whether the viewer is a patron or only a passer-by. Of the organization of art festivals at Aurora, Rockford, Springfield and Joliet under the direction of Mr. Barrie more must be said later.

Ackermann's Rowlandson water

colors and drawings, turn back the page a century and longer to a caricaturist and illustrator whose satire and amusing qualities furnish perennial entertainment. It was no light task to assemble this collection in which one finds the prints dear to the connoisseur of British art. But the Chicago house of Ackermann has yielded to western enterprise and is maintaining a gallery of American paintings representative of the New York and Boston men and women. Abbott Thayer, Child Hassam, Henry Golden Dearth, Bruce Crane and their contemporaries give an all-around show of what they have accomplished.

In black and white, the etching and engraving have temptations of their own, especially when the Albert Rouiller Art Galleries give a spur to

curious lore of old keystones in England

FOUND properly only in classic, neo-classic and Renaissance architecture, by reason of the gothic styles using the pointed instead of the rounded arch, the emphasized keystone is often in buildings designed in those styles, made an interesting decorative feature. It can, of course, be made to carry any variety of design; but in the great majority of instances, keystones are sculptured with what are styled "keystone-masks." These features of an arch serve to temper with a delicate grace the often severe simplicity of classic or Palladian building.

There is a good deal of curious and little-suspected lore appertaining to keystone decoration. Perhaps the most interesting is that which belongs to the story of those which may be found in the central arch of the bridge at Henley-on-Thames, a fine structure of five arches, built in 1789.

The keystone-masks, two in number, look respectively up and down the river, and show sculptured faces representing those of the conventional river personifications: Isis and Tamesis. They are really admirable examples of the sculptor's art. Isis displays a woman's head, while Father Thames is bearded with little fishes peeping out of his matted hair, and burlesques decoratively disposed about his temples.

These masks were sculptured by the Hon. Mrs. Anne Seymour Damer, who at the time when Henley Bridge was being built resided at Park Place, hard by. She was cousin to Horace

Walpole, for whom she carved an eagle so exquisitely that he wrote beneath it a Latin inscription to the effect that not Praxiteles, the famous sculptor of old Greece, had done the work, but Anne Damer.

In Somerset House Water-Gate

There are several good examples of sculptured keystones in London. The Thames figures finely in a conventional head on the widespread arch of what was once a water-gate of Somerset House. Unhappily for the old-time water-front dignity of that great range of government buildings, it is a water gate no longer; since 1853, the Thames has there been embanked. On this keystone, fruit and flowers are twined amid the patriarchal locks of Father Thames, and swans' heads meet upon his wrinkled forehead. Several well-chiseled keystone masks decorate the lower range of windows on the Strand front of Somerset House. They were sculptured by Nollekens and are supposed to typify the rivers Trent, Severn and others.

There are a good many decorative keystones on Wren's city churches. In general, they are of one type; a highly-favored theme at that period: cherub's head. Such a one may be observed over the western doorway of St. Bride's, Fleet Street; a chubby cherub's head, with four wings disposed about it, and underneath a cartouche inscribed "Domus Dei." In the Guildhall Museum, which is housed in a gloomy crypt, are some keystones from a seventeenth century London building demolished of recent years; notably one with a rather endearing little head set amid drapery and dated 1671. Some of this type still remain on some old houses in Paternoster Row.

Smiling Faces, Domestic Preference

Another Guildhall Museum exhibit of this sort is a keystone mask from Spital Square. There was toward the close of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the next, as there is now, a kind of race for classicism, but the buildings were of a meaner conception. Many of the small houses built then are yet to be seen in the undistinguished streets of what at that time were the suburbs of London. Parts of the Marylebone Road, the Clapham Road and Old Kent Road display those old ideals, and many of the houses there bear keystone masks over their arched doorways. They were not sculptured, but cast in plaster from molds. There are perhaps half a dozen different patterns; among them a flagitious Minerva with a melancholy countenance and a preposterous feathered helmet. But smiling faces seem to have been the favorites. In the precincts of those haunts of lawyers, the Middle and the Inner Temple, the respective barges of those legal Templars are plentifully in evidence; and the keystone of Middle

temple archway exhibits a striking sculpture of the paschal lamb and flag, the emblem of that honorable society, with the date 1834. Lincoln's Inn has also an archway with an excellent keystone mask in a Renaissance design. Staple Inn, Holborn, that old Inn of Chancery, is a Dickens landmark.

L. M. M.

The Composition Teacher in Search of a Textbook

By JACK CRAWFORD

"Mr. Blenkinsop," remarked the young instructor in my department to me the other day, "we must soon decide upon a textbook for English composition. Do you know of anything more discouraging than to mull over dozens of these well-meant books in the vain hope of finding one that might be of service to one's own classes?"

"There is nothing more discouraging," I replied, "unless it is the subsequent endeavor to put the reluctantly chosen book to efficient use in the classroom."

Having given utterance to this academic epigram, I stood staring at my young friend. As if impelled by a common idea we looked about us at the stone buildings of the quadrangle wherein are housed the young men for whom these books on English composition are written. Never, I suppose, in the history of the world has so widely read a collection of books been so heartily disliked by its readers. It is startling, when one thinks of it, that a book with a circulation of 50,000 or more copies may not have a single well-disposed reader apart from the author. The young instructor and I gazed at the leaded panes of our surrounding buildings as if we might find the answers to our unspoken thoughts looking out at us. The faint tinkling of a ukulele was the only response we noted.

How the Students Look at It

"As you know," my friend continued, "my classes are made up of students who are candidates for engineering degrees. Their literary background—if I may be permitted so euphemistic an expression—is limited to what was acquired in preparation for the college entrance examination and to the reading covered in freshman English. Now this is not a bad foundation, if my students were reading men, but they are not. Outside of class the majority read little beyond a magazine or two of current fiction, to which effort is added a fairly frequent attendance at moving picture shows. There is hardly one of them who considers writing as a necessary accomplishment. More than once I have had a young man, in reply to my censure of his slovenly writing, retort that the matter was of no importance for as soon as he were in the world of business, he would employ a stenographer to set right his errors. Such students I find most obliging, however, when I ask them to learn rules about unity, coherence, and emphasis. They will rattle you off pages of excellent theory and talk glibly about 'topic-sentences.' Yet the moment they sit down to write for themselves none of the theory is applied to their composition. They go on making the same old errors in the same old ways. That is why I find the research for a textbook so disheartening. Textbooks seem to do them no good."

"I suppose that if one were to teach composition at all, it could be done only by personal instruction. When it must be done in classes of 20 or more students at a sitting," I said, "the problem becomes one of almost hopeless difficulty, and yet I believe in teaching composition."

"Well," replied the young instructor, "I wish you would tell me how to do it."

As for an Infallible Method

"If I had an infallible method for teaching English composition," I retorted, "I should be in a position to retire with a comfortable income. As it is, I have a class of my own to teach in twenty minutes from now. But the problem becomes one of almost hopeless difficulty, and yet I believe in teaching composition."

"By all means," the young instructor laughed, "sit here by me upon our academic fence and expound."

"In the first place, few heads of departments, or heads of education, realize what a costly thing it is to teach composition. The result is that in many composition courses the classes are too large and the instructor too crowded for time to give his men sufficient individual instruction. We are Cinderellas without hope of a Prince's ball. Economies in one department are often made at the expense of another on the theory that we shall somehow find a way to make drudgery efficient. This difficulty is a purely mechanical one, which a rainbow with a pot of gold at the end would soon solve.

The next problem is to find good material in this subject. A young man with a recently acquired Ph.D. may, whatever his scholarly attainments, know how to write or he may not. But if he has a Ph.D. it is often assumed that he does know how to write. Now I humbly submit that the successful teacher of composition must himself be more concerned about creative writing than about scholarly research. Here is one case where it is important for the instructor to practice what he preaches. Only by being a quasi-professional writer himself will the man behind the desk be fully alive to the difficulties of his students. In this subject he will have the necessary enthusiasm and love of his subject. His own problems are the problems of his class. He can understand and sympathize with his men and work with them, not so much as teacher but rather as one journeying along the same road, albeit somewhat in advance of his students. Too often, however, we leave the teaching of composition to young scholars who are interested mainly in other fields of endeavor. Composition is an extraneous subject apart from their real work. Promotion and rewards come to them not for writing, but for adding footnotes to the writings of others. Such men will be tempted to teach compositions mechanically; to make of it a question of learning rules in a textbook. They will judge a student not by his ideas but by his split infinitives."

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The Composition Teacher in Search of a Textbook

By JACK CRAWFORD

"Mr. Blenkinsop," remarked the young instructor in my department to me the other day, "we must soon decide upon a textbook for English composition. Do you know of anything more discouraging than to mull over dozens of these well-meant books in the vain hope of finding one that might be of service to one's own classes?"

"There is nothing more discouraging," I replied, "unless it is the subsequent endeavor to put the reluctantly chosen book to efficient use in the classroom."

Having given utterance to this academic epigram, I stood staring at my young friend. As if impelled by a common idea we looked about us at the stone buildings of the quadrangle wherein are housed the young men for whom these books on English composition are written. Never, I suppose, in the history of the world has so widely read a collection of books been so heartily disliked by its readers. It is startling, when one thinks of it, that a book with a circulation of 50,000 or more copies may not have a single well-disposed reader apart from the author. The young instructor and I gazed at the leaded panes of our surrounding buildings as if we might find the answers to our unspoken thoughts looking out at us. The faint tinkling of a ukulele was the only response we noted.

How the Students Look at It

"As you know," my friend continued, "my classes are made up of students who are candidates for engineering degrees. Their literary background—if I may be permitted so euphemistic an expression—is limited to what was acquired in preparation for the college entrance examination and to the reading covered in freshman English. Now this is not a bad foundation, if my students were reading men, but they are not. Outside of class the majority read little beyond a magazine or two of current fiction, to which effort is added a fairly frequent attendance at moving picture shows. There is hardly one of them who considers writing as a necessary accomplishment. More than once I have had a young man, in reply to my censure of his slovenly writing, retort that the matter was of no importance for as soon as he were in the world of business, he would employ a stenographer to set right his errors. Such students I find most obliging, however, when I ask them to learn rules about unity, coherence, and emphasis. They will rattle you off pages of excellent theory and talk glibly about 'topic-sentences.' Yet the moment they sit down to write for themselves none of the theory is applied to their composition. They go on making the same old errors in the same old ways. That is why I find the research for a textbook so disheartening. Textbooks seem to do them no good."

"I suppose that if one were to teach composition at all, it could be done only by personal instruction. When it must be done in classes of 20 or more students at a sitting," I said, "the problem becomes one of almost hopeless difficulty, and yet I believe in teaching composition."

"Well," replied the young instructor, "I wish you would tell me how to do it."

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two things a teacher of composition may do for his class.

"What are they?" asked the instructor.

"He may try to teach them how to think, and next, he may give them something to think about. If he is successful so far, he may then hope that some of his men will learn a little about writing—or, at least, about how to arrange their thoughts on paper. But he will never get this far if he relies on the rules of a textbook, however excellent the latter may be."

"I don't think you are very encouraging," he growled.

"The things that must be well done always appear formidable," I smiled.

"And that is where the fun comes in," I said.

"Well, perhaps you are right. But how would you assign a composition topic to a class of over 30 men whom you meet only twice a week?"

"Your question," I laughed, "is a devastating commentary on our whole system. Of course there is no one topic—or small group of topics—which will do. There should be as many topics as there are men in the class, each topic being a personal matter which the student has thrashed out in private with his instructor. I can't answer your question."

"Thank you, I thought you couldn't," said the instructor, getting off the fence. "Well, I am now going to meet over 30 men and it is my duty to assign them a subject for a theme. Good afternoon," and he went his way across the campus.

The appearance of the specially-

built cable ship may be described briefly as something between a cruiser, a cargo boat, and a big yacht, with an unusual amount of mysterious-looking machinery on her white decks, and a general air of smartness and cleanliness which evidences her freedom from the dirt and bustle which is the common lot of most steamers in port. Her special machinery is at once the most conspicuous and the most distinctive feature about her.

The Cable Paying Machinery

The most important parts of her gear are the machinery for paying out and picking up the cable, situated at the stern, and connected on the one hand with the cylindrical cable-tanks where the cable is coiled, and on the other with the sheaves over which the cable runs out or in, and consisting of one drum or more round which the cable takes several turns. There is also a testing-room supplied with all the necessary electrical and other devices for locating leakages and discovering faults; and another important point is the sounding machine, which is fitted with steel wire sufficient to sound the deepest parts of the oceans. The cable ship, it need hardly be said, affords plenty of scope for observation of the depths of the sea, and in the course of her operations most interesting specimens of submarine life are often brought to light.

Among well-known vessels in the work—there are in all about 60—is the Coluna, which was employed to lay the Pacific section of the All Red route, where, owing to the great depth of the Pacific Ocean, a powerful ship was essential. She carries in her tanks 7500 tons, equivalent to about 4000 miles of cable. The American cable ship Restorer is a familiar visitor to Pacific coast ports, and others which may be mentioned are the British Silvertown and Faraday, the last named being fitted with a bow and rudder at each end to enable her to be handled more easily when going astern.

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MUSIC

London Enjoys a Week of the Violinists

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Concerts like these compositions performed at them, sometimes exhibit the device of sequence, but in the one case a sequence may occur unintentionally, while in the other a composer controls his material deliberately to avoid the monotony of many repetitions. London concerts during the week Feb. 5-12 shaped themselves to a clear sequence. There was, however, no dullness, only a steady rise of interest in them, culminating with Mischa Elman's recital at Queen's Hall on Feb. 10. Emphatically it was a violinists' week. The Bohemian String Quartet made their only appearance this season at Wigmore Hall on Monday, Feb. 6; Maria Hall gave a recital of modern British violin music at the same place on Tuesday; on Wednesday Thibaud was the main attraction of the Classical Concert Society's program; on Thursday Daisy Kennedy played Mozart's violin concerto in D major at the Strolling Players' Amateur Orchestral Concert at Queen's Hall, and on Friday Elman made his reappearance.

The Bohemian String Quartet, Karel Hoffmann, Josef Suk, Jiri Herold, and Ladislav Zelenka, are old favorites in London. They were welcomed as warmly as ever by the large audience which had assembled to hear them, some tacit, indefinable way, the concert goes who in old days supported the Joachim Quartet, seem now to have transferred their loyalty to the Bohemians, acknowledging them as the successors of the Joachim organization. "Joachim took that slower," or "Hoffmann takes this movement quicker," were the sort of comments heard on all sides—"this movement" being the Presto from Beethoven's great Quartet in B flat major, Opus 130. The statement by Auer, in his book on violin playing, that Joachim had only a moderately rapid staccato throws an interesting side-light upon the matter.

The Bohemians adopted the unusual course of playing the Grand Fugue, Beethoven. It will be remembered, wrote the fugue as the original finale, discarded it as too long, published it separately, as Opus 133 and composed another finale for the quartet. To hear the fugue played in its original place is to be assured of the wisdom of second thoughts.

Considered in its entirety, the Bohemians' performance of the B flat quartet fell short of the lofty majesty of the Joachim interpretation, but it was full of warmth, and rose in the Cavatina to a high point of emotion.

The String Quartet in E minor by Dr. Ethel Smyth, D. B. E., received an ideal performance in her music, musically work, possessing buoyant energy, and suited the Bohemians (one of whose marked characteristics is an exhilarating onflow of rhythm) as if made for them. Amid much enthusiasm, composer and performers were called to the platform over and over again. At a late hour the concert wound up with Dvorak's Piano Quintet in A major, played with zest by the Bohemians and Fanny Davies.

Marie Hall has evidently set herself to encourage British violin music, and her consistent support should do much to improve its status. At her recital, on Feb. 7 she performed a sonata in C minor for violin and piano by Percy Sheppard, a suite of the same combination by Gordon Bryan, and a sonata in D major by Rutland Boughton. Her playing is uniformly that of a fine artist, and though the works chosen did not always give equal satisfaction, it is useful they have had a hearing. A new singer, Gilbert Bailey, assisted her at the recital, and made a promising debut.

The Classical Concert Society did not bring off their concert on Feb. 8 with the success that has usually attended their fixtures. Thibaud and Granville Bantock were to have shared the honors of the program between them. As events turned out, only Thibaud was there, both Bantock and Vera Horton (who was to sing his songs) being prevented from appearing at the last minute. Sybil Cropper came to fill the breach. Her performance, undertaken at short notice, was a sketch rather than a finished representation of Bantock's Three Sappho Songs. She appeared to much better advantage in three modern French songs later in the evening. Augustus Milner, singing of the two Ghazals of Hafiz by Bantock was also disappointing—particularly when one remembers how excellent he can be in opera. But on a concert platform he seems to lose definite control of his voice, and employs no nuances between a blurred pianissimo and a blaring forte. Either he was not the right singer for Bantock's songs, or they were not the right songs for him. Anyhow it is questionable whether it is fair to represent Bantock by songs only, since all his best work has been done in the orchestral field.

But these drawbacks were forgotten the instant Thibaud played. This he did three times over, for it one includes the encore which was ultimately conceded. Whether he gave an old English violin sonata by Eccles, or Chausson's dreamy "Poeme," or a group of Slavonic, Viennese, and Spanish dances, the rare charm and perfection of his playing was upon all hearts, and brought the contentment which is present when all is well and good.

The Strolling Players Amateur Orchestral Society is one of the largest and most enterprising organizations of its kind in London. Reinforced by a few professionalists, it put forward an admirable concert on Feb. 9, at which, curiously enough, Gustav Holst's difficult and very modern suite "Beni Mora" was far better played than Beethoven's familiar Fifth Symphony, the latter being rough as it felt though nice in feeling. Daisy Kennedy was the solo violinist. Her firm style, her impeccable intonation, and her alert intelligence showed to advantage in Mozart's Concerto in D major, the double stopping in the cadenza sounding more like two violins than one in its assurance, but her reading of the last movement was a trifle over-square and serious.

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Farmers and Financiers Are Chief Combatants in the Battle of Muscle Shoals



THE ENORMOUS POWER PRODUCING CURRENT OF THE SHOALS.



EXTERIOR OF ONE OF THE IMMENSE PLANTS.



A ROW OF WAR WORKERS' HOMES ERECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Henry Ford Big Figure In Century-Old Issue

FOR more than a century the Muscle Shoals section of the Tennessee River has been the subject of intermittent consideration by the Congress of the United States.

Throughout most of this time the potentialities of the Muscle Shoals remained practically unknown to the general public. Congress knew of them because of the efforts that were made, every now and then, to obtain federal appropriations for their development. The water power interests were informed, because it is their business to keep in touch with water power sites in every section of the United States.

America entered the World War and the government hastened the development of the project, on which more or less desultory work already had been done, chiefly because its power was useful in operating a nitrate plant.

The war ended. Liquidation of all the activities of the government, over and above its normal functions, was ordered. The War Department announced its desire to dispose of the Muscle Shoals property to private interests.

And then—along came Henry Ford.

Public Awakened
With the publication of the Ford offer there came a sudden awakening on the part of the American public to the fact that here was a business proposition involving many millions of dollars. Moreover, Henry Ford wanted it. What did Mr. Ford want to do with it?

Henry Ford may get Muscle Shoals or he may not—and by Muscle Shoals is meant the entire project, which includes power, dams, power plants and nitrate plants. But there is little doubt that his appearance as a bidder is the greatest factor in making the public sit up and wonder what it is all about.

The Muscle Shoals cover a stretch of 17 miles of the Tennessee River, beginning near Florence, Ala. In that 17 miles the river has a fall of 133 feet. The result is that the water races with tremendous swiftness down the shoals; hence the desire to harness it for the benefit of industry.

Canal, First Project

In 1820 Congress was first asked to appropriate money for a ship canal which would enable the river boats to avoid the rapids on their way to and from Florence, the head of navigation on the Tennessee. The canal was to be 18 miles long with 11 locks. It was not completed for decades, although some work was done on it from time to time. It was finally opened for navigation in 1890, but was not successful because of its condition. Ten years later army engineers recommended that a big dam be built near Florence to aid navigation on the river and to assist in the development of power.

Congress, in 1914, appropriated money for diamond drill boring to determine whether there was sufficient foundation for the type of dam recommended by the army engineers. The experiment showed that satisfactory foundations existed and a survey was made of the lands that would be inundated by the proposed dam. Citizens of the community took options on the property in behalf of the government, pending appropriation of funds for its purchase.

Armistice Halted Operations

This was the situation when the demand for nitrates for explosives during the war caused the government to take hold of the partly completed project and build nitrate factories. They had barely started running when the armistice came and, when war ended, the project was practically shut down and left in care of army engineers. The various plants and machinery which have been idle for three years, are said by experts to be in excellent condition. There is a

vast amount of property that goes with these plants, some of it usable and some of it salable.

No sooner had Henry Ford made an offer than the country became filled with propaganda. Because Mr. Ford said he would make cheap nitrates—for in peace time nitrates are used as fertilizer—it took but a short time for the farmers of the country to rally to his support. Farm organizations everywhere are going on record in his behalf. Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, new head of the farm bloc in the Senate, already has declared himself a warm supporter of Mr. Ford.

Attacks on Ford Offer
Certain business interests are active in their support of almost any scheme that will prevent Mr. Ford getting possession of the project. The first line of attack was the charge that the government would lose a great deal of money and that by selling the project to Mr. Ford it would put too much power in the hands of one man. This was followed by the charge that in his offer Mr. Ford did not guarantee to make fertilizer at all and that all he wanted was to make cheap automobile parts. Later Mr. Ford modified his offer and guaranteed to make nitrates and sell them cheap.

Following Mr. Ford, the Alabama Power Company came forward with an offer which, on the surface, looks better from a purely financial point of view than Mr. Ford's. Then there is the offer of Frederick M. Engstrom of Wilmington, N. C., who came into prominence as a shipbuilder during the war.

Bidding Not Yet Over
At the present writing the bidding is not yet over, as modifications have been made in each bid, from time to time, and others are likely to be made before the matter is ended.

Inasmuch as the project was in the control of the War Department, all bids were submitted to the Secretary of War, John W. Weeks. Since special legislation will be required for the disposal of the property Mr. Weeks passed the bids along to Congress and asked it to decide the entire question.

The House referred his communications to the Military Affairs Committee. This committee has been holding hearings off and on for the last two weeks, but has not yet completed its investigations. It expects to make its recommendations to the House within another two weeks.

The Senate referred the problem to the Agriculture Committee. This was done because the farmer representa-

tives in the upper branch of Congress thought that, since the manufacture of nitrates was the main question involved, the Agriculture Committee should consider the whole matter. This was a clean-cut victory for Mr. Ford.

Committee to View Project

Stirred by the propaganda from all sides that "his flooding" Washington, members of the Senate Committee decided it would be well for them to visit the Muscle Shoals project and see for themselves what the condition of things really is. On one side they hear that to accept Mr. Ford's offer would be to give him millions of dol-

lars worth of property for nothing.

On the other side they hear that to allow Mr. Ford full swing would be to bring prosperity to a section of the country that is none too prosperous at present and, furthermore, would reduce the price of fertilizers to such a degree as to be of inestimable aid to the farmers of the country.

The controversy has reached a point where Congress and the public are not paying so much attention to the dollars and cents phase of the transaction as they are to thought of the ultimate results. In answer to those who oppose the disposition of the property to Mr. Ford on the ground that it would be giving too much power to one man, the Ford

supporters frankly say they would sooner trust Mr. Ford than a group of capitalists whose affairs were all wound up with those of several big trusts.

Local People Want Mr. Ford

As for the people who live in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals, they think as one. They want Henry Ford, and the sooner they get him the better they will like it. Mr. Ford has said his plans contemplate the building up of a string of small towns and villages 75 miles long. Mr. Ford's reputation for paying high wages is known in every nook and corner of the country. It is the topic of daily discussion in Alabama and Tennessee.

So strong is the feeling among the citizens of that locality that Gov. A. A. Taylor of Tennessee went to Washington with a delegation from his State and told the House Military Affairs Committee that Tennesseeans wanted Mr. Ford and not the Alabama Power Company.

Representative Julius Kahn of California, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, has come out in favor of the creation of a government commission to operate all the properties that form the Muscle Shoals project. Mr. Kahn's solution involves merely his personal view. Representative W. J. Fields of Kentucky, ranking Democrat on the committee, has expressed disapproval of the Kahn suggestion, which indicates that there may be a party division within the committee.

It does not seem improbable that a line of conflict will be drawn in Congress with the representatives of the big financial interests on one side and the farmers on the other. An attempt to forecast the outcome at this time would be futile.

LICENSES VOTED FOR SODA SHOPS

Bill Passed Requiring One Dollar Fee for Registration

After long debate, the House yesterday passed to be engrossed a bill that would levy a fee of \$1 for licensing establishments selling "soft drinks" which are declared to be disposing of illicit liquor. The measure is permissive for the cities and towns and is directed to curbing violation of the prohibition law by such establishments. Three amendments were defeated and the bill was passed, 121 to 97, on roll call.

Although the measure involves an insignificant fee, attempt was made to make the fight along prohibition

lines.

Opponents argued that it would curb personal liberty, but the conditions described by the proponents of the measure carried the House.

The House received a report of leave to withdraw on the petition that removal proceedings against a district attorney or other elective officer be heard before a jury. The Committee on Public Health reported against a "state medicine" bill providing for the appointment of doctors for small towns.

Representative Henry L. Shattuck received quick action on his resolve for investigation of the question of unemployment insurance, and the measure was favorably reported to the House. A favorable report was given a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to give Congress the power to regulate hours of labor.

In the Senate the bill providing for purchase of tickets for ice by consumers was defeated after it was pointed out that its main object was to check up drivers of the ice carts, and that it would operate to impose a hardship on persons not in a position to invest much money in a book of tickets.

In the light of unfavorable reports on the daylight saving bills, one for repeal and one for extension, Senator Lyman W. Griswold moved that the question of accepting the report on the repeal bill be postponed till tomorrow.

He gave notice that he would move to substitute an order providing that the Governor appoint delegates to confer with delegates of contiguous New England States and New York on daylight saving and its effects. The measure for extending the daylight saving period from five to seven months was postponed, also.

Citizenship Classes Proposed

In connection with its Americanization campaign, the Americanization Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has requested the Boston School Committee to conduct an extra session of citizenship classes in the Lincoln School Building, South Boston, for the benefit of some 150 residents of the City Point District. Regular sessions of the evening schools will close on April 11. The committee hopes to have the course include sewing, millinery and embroidery for women.

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UNIVERSITY UNIONS SEND MEN FOR CONFERENCE AT HARVARD

Representatives From 14 Outside Institutions, Mostly the Middle West, Will Discuss Problems of College Organizations

Representatives of 14 university unions, for the most part from the middle west, are arriving in Boston today to discuss common problems at the second convention of the Association of College and University Unions. Delegates are expected from Ohio State University, the Universities of Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Chicago, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Toronto, Purdue, Western Reserve, McGill, the Case School of Applied Science and Michigan Agricultural College. Although arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the delegates this afternoon and evening at the Harvard Club and Harvard Union, the real program is not to begin until tomorrow morning and will close Saturday afternoon.

The association was formed two years ago at Ann Arbor, Mich. College unions vary greatly as to character and function, and the organization was affected to afford a medium for discussion of the problems they face. In most middle-western institutions the union is a center of undergraduate life, but is not a part of the university itself, being a separate organization conducted by graduates. The advisability of having such an important factor in undergraduate existence outside the university itself will form one of the topics for discussion at the convention.

The formulation of a constitution to replace the association's original articles is also one of the principal objects of the gathering.

The program includes a number of features purely for entertainment, as well as addresses by prominent men. Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, is to welcome the delegates at a luncheon at 1 p. m. Thursday in the faculty room of the Harvard Union. Other speakers at the luncheon will be Prof. Wallace B. Donham, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, George Wigglesworth '74, president of the university's Board of Overseers and president of the Harvard Union, and R. Keith Kane '22, vice-president of the Harvard Union. At a dinner Thursday evening, F. L. Allen '12, secretary to the corporation, is to speak on "Publicity for Unions and Universities." Addresses by Professor Greenough '98, Dean of Harvard College, on "The Union and College Administration," and J. W. D. Seymour, general secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, on "The Union and the Graduate" will also be made.

Mark Sullivan will speak on the Washington Conference at the Friday evening session in the living room of the Harvard Union.

Delegates to the convention will have rooms at the Harvard Club during their stay in Boston.

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and anti-prohibition lines. Opponents argued that it would curb personal liberty, but the conditions described by the proponents of the measure carried the House.

The House received a report of leave to withdraw on the petition that removal proceedings against a district attorney or other elective officer be heard before a jury. The Committee on Public Health reported against a "state medicine" bill providing for the appointment of doctors for small towns.

Representative Henry L. Shattuck received quick action on his resolve for investigation of the question of unemployment insurance, and the measure was favorably reported to the House. A favorable report was given a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to give Congress the power to regulate hours of labor.

In the Senate the bill providing for purchase of tickets for ice by consumers was defeated after it was pointed out that its main object was to check up drivers of the ice carts, and that it would operate to impose a hardship on persons not in a position to invest much money in a book of tickets.

In the light of unfavorable reports on the daylight saving bills, one for repeal and one for extension, Senator Lyman W. Griswold moved that the question of accepting the report on the repeal bill be postponed till tomorrow.

He gave notice that he would move to substitute an order providing that the Governor appoint delegates to confer with delegates of contiguous New England States and New York on daylight saving and its effects. The measure for extending the daylight saving period from five to seven months was postponed, also.

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STATE INSURANCE HEARING DELAYED

Committee Accedes to Request
of Number of Persons Unable
to Be Present Today

Owing to the inability of several persons wishing to be heard in support of the bill for establishment of a "Massachusetts state fund for the purpose of insuring the liability of employers" to be present today, the joint legislative committee on judiciary adjourned the hearing on the bill to next Tuesday. A number who wished to be heard were recorded as for or against the bill. One of those who could not be present today was Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

A recurrent issue, appearing for legislative action in one form or another for 11 years, this measure has always been the occasion for an active contest. It is urged by its petitioners, the state branch of the Federation of Labor, as providing means to an efficient and coordinated administration of the workmen's compensation laws. It is opposed as an unnecessary expense to the people of the Commonwealth and as putting the State in the private business of insurance.

Provisions of Bill

The bill provides that a fund be created, to be known as the Massachusetts State Fund "for the purpose of insuring the liability of employers to pay the compensation provided by general laws." After the date when the act becomes effective, the bill says, or after the expiration of existing policies, all insurance under the compensation laws shall be under the fund.

"The Massachusetts State Fund," the measure reads, "shall be administered by the industrial accident board of the Department of Industrial Accidents. The Massachusetts State Fund shall consist of all premiums received and paid into the fund, all property and securities acquired by and through the use of money belonging to the fund, and all interest earned upon such moneys. The fund shall be administered without any liability on the part of the Commonwealth beyond the amount thereof, except as hereinafter provided, and shall be applicable to the payment of losses sustained by subscribers thereto, and to the payment of expenses as provided herein."

The measure continues that enactment carries with it the presumption of acceptance by every employer and employee to pay and accept compensation. Exception is provided, with acceptance a privilege if desired, and made on due notice. Contracts of service between employer and employee covered by the act would be presumed to continue, and subsequent contracts made to conform. Every employer accepting the compensation under the provisions of the act would be liable, to the extent of the provisions of the general laws, to the employee.

State Treasurer Custodian

Custodianship of the fund would be vested in the treasurer of the Commonwealth, he having the power to invest funds and make disbursements after being authorized by any two members of the board charged with its administration. The board would have full power to appoint an attorney, a manager of the fund and other assistants. The bill authorizes the treasurer to advance sums not exceeding \$50,000 for the payment of claims. A surplus would be built up by setting aside 10 per cent of the premiums collected, from employers until \$100,000 was reached; then 5 per cent would be set aside.

The Commonwealth would bear the expenses of the fund until July 1, 1924, and the bill provides that \$100,000 may be expended from the treasury for this purpose. Excessive demands would be met by advancing of the money by the Commonwealth in exchange for the promissory notes of the fund. The board would be empowered to distribute the subscribers in accordance with the nature of their business; decide premiums and dividends, and make and enforce reasonable rules to enhance safety on the premises of a subscriber.

In conclusion the measure provides for notification of employees. It provides that default in the payments of a subscriber may be set by civil action on the part of the Commonwealth, and requires that employers subscribing keep a record of employees and wages subject to the call of the board, and specifies action in the event of violation of this provision. The act would become effective on Dec. 1, 1922.

HAVERHILL BOY WINS PRIZE FOR GARDENING

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 8 (Special Correspondence).—Kenneth R. Leighton, 22 Seventh Avenue, 14 years old, is the county champion prize winner in gardening last year, having the best record of any garden club member in Essex County. Records were kept by the county extension office at the agricultural school. The prize will be a week trip to the State Agricultural School at Amherst in July or August with all expenses paid. He plans to enter the state institution next fall.

His work was particularly commendable because of the difficulties to be overcome. His garden was in the corner of a farm bordering on Captain's Pond, 5400 square feet of ground being planted. The land was stony and in poor condition. It had not been plowed for eight years. Unable to procure a farmer to harrow the ground, he raked it carefully. Hard and continuous work resulted in a good crop which was disposed of to the camera at the pond.

He received first prize for having the best garden in the city and first prize book for the best garden in his school section in addition to the prize for being champion of Essex county.

NEW POST OFFICE OFFICIAL HAS LONG SERVED THE PUBLIC



John H. Bartlett

First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States

CONCORD, N. H., March 7 (Special Correspondence).—John H. Bartlett, the new First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, is one of the best-known men in New Hampshire. He is a native of Sunapee. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1894, and supported himself by teaching school while he studied law and got admitted to the New Hampshire bar.

President McKinley appointed Mr. Bartlett postmaster of Portsmouth and President Roosevelt reappointed him. In 1908 he was prominent in the Portsmouth Peace Conference, at which the Russo-Japanese War was settled. He served in the state legislature in 1917-18, and was Governor in 1919 and 1920. He was delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention in 1920, pledged to Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood for his law practice. Mr. Bartlett has been publisher of the Portsmouth Times, head of moving picture companies and is now president of an insurance company and of a bank. When Martin A. Morrison resigned last year from the presidency of the United States Civil Service Commission, Governor Bartlett was named to succeed him. As president of the commission, Mr. Bartlett injected some

new ideas into the department, prominent among them the suggestion that the civil service tests should include a test of character which should be more important than a test of education.

Mr. Bartlett was the most aggressive Governor New Hampshire has had in many years. He was radical in many of his plans, but never lacked courage and persistency to see them through. His administration was marked by a complete reorganization of the state educational system, by which the present New Hampshire public school system and Americanization schools have been created. He also urged and secured an abolition of the State Board of Control, which held all the power of management of state institutions, and set up in its place a number of boards of trustees for institutions, a system which has saved the State a great deal of money and provided more efficient management.

Mr. Bartlett is an orator of ability. During the presidential campaign, his services were employed by the Republican National Committee in several states. He has a brother, Mott L. Bartlett, who is state fish and game commissioner of New Hampshire and a partner, Albert Hielon, who is one of the five state executive councilors.

Home Economics for Boys Success in Idaho School

Leading Athletes Among Those Who Study Problems of
Food, Clothing, Budgets, and Duties of a Host

Home economics for boys! Such a course was introduced into the Twin Falls (Ida.) High School last year by Miss Mary Ruth Fisher, supervisor of home economics. Several years ago a similar course was instituted in the Phillips Brooks School, Dorchester, by Henry B. Hall, then the master, and was a big success. In the Prescott School, Hyde Park, under Stanley A. Starratt, the boys were encouraged to do similar work at home and about the school building after school hours, and in times of celebration brought cake, doughnuts, and other delicious edibles to the school. A regular course in these subjects for Boston schoolboys has been proposed from the outside, but so far nothing definite has been accomplished.

Begun with some misgiving, although with a firm conviction that it was a needed study, Miss Fisher's course was brought to a triumphant finish. The boys were unanimously of opinion that it should be a year in length rather than a semester, and that it should be made compulsory. But let no teacher think it an easy task. The work required of the teacher is immense. To offset it she has or did have in this instance, the enthusiastic cooperation of the boys. The school librarian said that in no course offered by the high school had the reference reading ever been done so faithfully by the whole class.

Athletes Took Course

It was not effeminate boys who took the course. They were the athletes, included among them were five of the "all-state" football boys, four of the first-team basketball players and the "all-state" sprinter.

The work was divided into six units: food, textiles and clothing, budgets, emergencies, duties of a host, and cooking.

Under the head of foods the boys studied their own food habits, learned to distinguish between the good and bad, and to select meals from various hotel and restaurant menu cards. Surprising interest was shown in the second unit, clothing and textiles. It was a practical, manly interest wholly distinct from vanity. The manufacture, use, care and adulteration of the four textile fabrics, wool, cotton, silk and linen, were studied and the fabrics were tested in the laboratory. The cleaning of clothing was discussed. They also mended, pressed and folded for packing; considered color combinations and discussed what to wear. Following the course purchases were made more intelligently by the boys. One of them was happy to state that now he did not feel so at the mercy of the salesman. It was also noted that the appearance of the boys was appreciably improved.

Result of Budget Study

After a few weeks' study of the budget many of the boys confessed that for the first time they realized how much they were spending on personal pleasure, and the financial burden their fathers had been carrying for them for many years. Each kept his own expense account, figured out a complete clothing budget for a high school boy, and family budgets.

All kinds of savings were considered, bonds, building and loan associations, insurance, thrift stamps, savings banks and investments. They learned to write and endorse checks, drafts and money orders. Most enjoyable of all the units to the boys was that of the host, in which they learned carving, serving, and etiquette. Some parties were given, a buffet luncheon, a chafing-dish party, and a reception, as well as dinner parties at which the boys did the carrying.

Why should not the boy, as well as the girl, learn something of home problems? asks Miss Fisher.

ELECTION EXPENSES ARE TO BE LIMITED

A scale of expenditure of funds in an election campaign is provided in a bill reported favorably yesterday by the legislative committee on election laws. The measure provides for maximum sums to be expended in primary and election campaigns respectively. Under the bill the candidates for United States Senator and Governor would be authorized to spend \$5000 each in the primaries, and \$10,000 in the elections. The five candidates on the state ticket below the Governor would be limited to \$3000 in the first campaign and \$6000 in the second. The candidate for representative to Congress is provided the same figures. State senators would be limited to \$1000 in each campaign; state representatives in a triple district to \$300 and \$600; in double districts \$400 in each campaign, and in single districts, \$200 each. Any other candidate may spend for election as much as \$40 for every 1000 registered voters, but not more than \$1500 for a primary and \$3000 for an election except in the cases specified.

NEW INCOME TAX RULES COMPILED

"Official Rule Book" Just Issued
Shows Change in Comput-
ing Capital Net Gain

Rules for the computation of capital net gain and for determining gain or loss from the sale or exchange of property for the income tax are the most important changes disclosed in the new Treasury Regulations 62, issued last week, interpreting the Revenue Act of 1921 and superseding regulations 45. Since the income tax law was passed many new rulings and decisions affecting various sections have been made, and these are all embodied in the new regulations which become the official income tax rule book.

In computing capital net gain, it is provided that the taxpayer, other than a corporation, may, if he so desires, state separately in his return his net gain on sales or exchanges of capital assets, and that he may pay on such capital net gain a flat tax of 12½ per cent in lieu of the tax he would otherwise pay on the same income under Section 210. This latter section provides that a partial tax shall be computed on the basis of the ordinary net income at the regular rate, and the total tax shall be this amount, plus 12½ per cent of the capital net gain. On his net income from other sources, termed "ordinary net income," he would be taxed under Section 210.

Alternative Provided

If however, the taxpayer elects to segregate his capital net gain, his total tax on the aggregate amount of both kinds of income must be at least 12½ per cent thereof. The term "capital assets" is defined to mean property of any kind whatever acquired and held by the taxpayer for profit or investment for more than two years, whether or not connected with his trade or business, not including property (for example, a dwelling) held for personal use or consumption of the taxpayer or his family, or stock in trade of the taxpayer, or other property of a kind included in an inventory.

"Capital gain" is taxable gain from the sale or exchange of capital assets, while "capital loss" is deductible loss resulting from the sale of capital assets.

The other important ruling affecting federal income taxpayers concerns the basis for determining gain or loss from sale or exchange of property. The basis for determining this gain or loss is the cost of the property, or in the case of property which should be included in the inventory, its latest inventory value. But in the case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, when its fair market value at that date is in excess of its cost, the gain to be included in gross income is the excess of the amount realized therefor over such fair market value. Also in the case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, when its fair market value at that date is lower than its cost, the deductible loss is the excess of such fair market value over the amount realized therefor.

Example Is Given

No gain or loss is recognized in the case of property sold or exchanged at more than cost, but at less than its market value as of March 1, 1913, or at less than cost but at more than its fair market value on March 1, 1913.

An illustration would be the exchange of a house for a bond. The gain or loss on the disposal of the house would be determined until the bond is actually sold. The gain or loss is the difference between the cost of the house and what is realized from the sale of the bond.

Another interesting ruling is in regard to corporation insurance. Under the old law and regulations, the proceeds of life insurance policies, paid to a corporation as beneficiary, constituted gross income of the corporation to the extent that the amount received by the corporation exceeded undeductible premiums paid by the corporation.

Under the new law and regulations, the proceeds of life insurance policies, paid to a corporation as beneficiary, are no longer discriminated against in that they, like individuals, partnerships and estates, are no longer to include as a part of gross income the proceeds of life insurance policies reserved by them upon the payment of the policy.

TOWN MEETING CHANGE ADOPTED

Winchester Will Make Effort at
Ending "Packed" Votes

WINCHESTER, Mass., March 8.—A count of 1331 "yes" and 360 "no" votes on the proposition at Monday's town election at Winchester, to change the town meeting procedure, makes it certain that an experiment of interest to all students of local government will be tried there. It will be an effort to prevent "packed" town meetings.

With a 1910 population of 10,485, and 4436 voters registered in the same year, Winchester has a town hall that will hold only about 1000. Town meetings "packed" for or against some proposition or candidate, are therefore possible. But with the proposed change in the town meeting procedure, any legislation enacted at a town meeting where the attendance is 1000 or more will not become operative for five days after the meeting. It is within that time a petition signed by 100 or more voters is filed with the town clerk, asking that any vote of the meeting, or motion rejected, shall be submitted by ballot to all the voters of the town, there will be such a referendum and final determination of the question by ballot.

The change will not limit the right of anyone to propose measures, to vote or to debate. The committee on town meeting procedure, which proposed it, say it will permit the town meeting to become adapted to the needs of a large town whose voters do not desire city government.

REGIONAL PLANNING URGED FOR THE BOSTON DISTRICT

Canadian Expert Declares Decentralized Community
Offers Excellent Opportunity—Metropolitan Plan-
ning Board Might Be the First Step



Thomas Adams

City Planner who tells of natural advantages of Boston

Industries in the Boston metropolitan district are naturally decentralized, and since the Massachusetts capital city is a logical distributing center, about all that is needed is proper cooperation between the different municipalities, said Thomas Adams in his lecture on regional planning yesterday afternoon in the Graduate School of Landscape Architecture, Robinson Hall, Harvard University. Mr. Adams is town planning adviser to the Canadian Government and a director of the National Conference on City Planning of the United States. This lecture was the last of a series of four lectures on regional planning delivered by Mr. Adams in the School of Landscape Architecture of Harvard in the last month.

According to Prof. James Sturgis Pray, chairman of the School of Landscape Architecture, it is the policy of the school in giving professional instruction in city planning to invite prominent outside men to lecture on subjects of vital interest to students of city planning. It was in line with this policy that Mr. Adams was recently nominated a member of the visiting committee to the School of Landscape Architecture by the Board of Overseers of Harvard.

Relation to Home Rule

In his lecture Mr. Adams said consideration of the regional plan in connection with the local city plans of the various cities and towns in the metropolitan district should not encroach upon the rights of the municipal districts but tend to make the local plans more efficacious and simplify their problems. He believes that if regional planning were clearly understood it would answer the question now existing as to home rule in towns in the metropolitan area.

In this connection Mr. Adams pointed out the simplicity of the Boston region with its 50-odd cities and towns, as compared with London's problem of securing the cooperation of some 117 different districts. It was accomplished in London by the bringing together of all the districts involved in a conference wherein an agreement was reached on an arterial system of roads over a territory of 10,000 square miles with a population of 8,000,000. In the Boston metropolitan district there is a population of 1,748,000, 1,000 being outside of the city of Boston, over an area of 507 square miles. He showed that while Boston proper had increased in population 11 per cent in the 10-year period ending in 1920, the immediate outside areas have increased 21 per cent. Medford has increased 68 per cent. This shows the tendency of decentralization and the necessity for considering the problems of the whole region together, Mr. Adams said.

Progress Made

Boston has made great progress in its development of a metropolitan park system and in its treatment of the water supply and sewerage systems, he said. But he thought conditions worse in Boston than in most cities in regard to definite information and knowledge of properties, topography and accurate surveys of boundaries. As an example he said the town of North Adams has no city plan, no map showing the sub-surface drainage of the city.

An accurate survey of the whole metropolitan region was declared necessary before a regional plan could be made. A survey would also "fill the need of getting a proper basis for assessment."

He praised the work of the Boston City Planning Board under the leadership of Ralph Adams Cram, but said it was handicapped by lack of financial support. He declared the present appropriation of \$10,000 for city planning in Boston absurd, adding that it would take approximately \$100,000 for a complete survey of Boston alone.

Boston is a distributing center rather than a manufacturing city, therefore it is all the more important that an accurate regional survey be made, paying particular attention to the transportation problem, highways, railroads and waterways, said Mr. Adams.

Little Cooperation

At present there is very little cooperation between the 50-odd cities and towns in the metropolitan district. Mr. Adams emphasized the great need for cooperation in making up a regional plan. He said regional planning would not affect the power of each municipality to make its own

ACTIVE AID ASKED BY LIBERTY LEAGUE

Compulsory School Medical Ex-
amination Would Be Ended
by House Bill

Believers in medical liberty are urged to put forth renewed efforts to abolish compulsory physical examination and the making permanent of records of transient and changing physical conditions in school children, at a hearing on a bill aimed at this result before a committee of the State Legislature. An urgent appeal to those interested to communicate their wishes to their local legislators has been issued by the Medical Liberty League.

House Bill No. 607, as the measure is known, will be heard before the committee on Public Health at the State House next Monday, March 13, at 10:30 a. m. The measure seeks a large attendance there of those interested in medical liberty, and it appeals to its friends and members to write their senator and representatives to support the bill, both in the committee and on the floor of the Legislature.

"Under the law as it now stands," said Henry D. Nunn, manager of the League, recently, "children of both sexes in the public schools may be physically examined by the school physician to any extent he may see fit, and as often as he sees fit. Detailed records of his observations of the child's physique and such statements as he may elicit by interrogating the child, may be recorded on a card or in a book and kept by the teacher."

"This law has not been effectively enforced until lately. Within the past year, however, the school authorities in some cities have even required girls of high school age to disrobe to the waist and to submit to examination by the school physician. There is a definite tendency all over the state to enforce this law to an extent never before attempted. The law deprives the parents of any right effectively to object. If a parent's objection to the examination of his daughter by a male physician is listened to, it is purely a concession. The parent can not say that it shall not be done, as a matter of right, under the present law."

House Bill 601, introduced upon the petition of certain Melrose parents, would change the law in this way:

It would repeal the requirement of keeping a physical record of pupils, some of which are declared to be an outrageous invasion of the rights of privacy.

It would prohibit the undressing of a child, either wholly or partially, for the purpose of examination. It would give the parent or guardian of a child the right to forbid any physical examination by the school physician at all, simply by filing with the teacher in writing an objection.

In a notice to all members of the Medical Liberty League, it was stated: "This is a reasonable bill, which merely restores to the parent or guardian the natural and legal right every parent or guardian enjoyed before the existing law was passed. If you appreciate the importance of this bill do not remain silent. Attend the hearing. Talk to your neighbors about the matter and get them to attend. Write to your senator and representative. If you don't know who your representatives are, take the trouble to find out. It is your civic duty to know. We would like to inform you, but it would be too expensive for us to look up the information for each one."

HIGH SEAS SEIZURE LIQUOR CASE ISSUE

Ruling by United States Com-
missioner Expected

Legality of seizing a vessel outside the three-mile limit is expected to be made an issue by counsel for the defense this afternoon when oral arguments are heard by William A. Hayes, United States Commissioner at Boston, in the case of the owner and members of the crew of the British auxiliary schooner Grace and Ruby, who are held for alleged conspiracy to smuggle contraband liquor into the United States. This point will be brought up in spite of the recent statement of Charles P. Curtis Jr., Assistant District Attorney, who is handling the case for the government, that it has no bearing on the case. A definite ruling by Commissioner Hayes is expected at the conclusion of arguments. Wilfred W. Lefkin, Collector of Customs at the Port of Boston, and Mr. Curtis recently returned from a trip to the national capital, where they conferred with Department of Justice and Treasury Department officials on a number of points involved in the seizure of the Grace and Ruby. They would make no comment on the conference.

According to customs officials, the fact that the Grace and Ruby was seized some distance outside the three-mile limit does not invalidate the seizure. Revenue cutters are authorized to halt a ship up to four leagues, or 12 miles, from shore, and inspect its papers. The Grace and Ruby resisted the revenue cutter Tampa when hailed outside Boston Harbor, and when boarded it was found that the ship's papers were irregular. This furnished the necessary authority, it is stated, for bringing it into port. The fact that it is a British schooner and was on the high seas does not weaken the case of the government, customs men insist. A trans-shipment of cargo at sea, such as is alleged to have been made by the Grace and Ruby, is contrary to international law except in cases of distress, it is declared.

Melrose Development Work

MELROSE, Mass., March 7.—The city of Melrose will build new streets and open a new section of the city to development by the erection of a 12-room schoolhouse on the high land off Spear Street, east of the Wyoming section of the city. The schoolhouse will then accommodate pupils now attending the Swains Pond Avenue school, to be discontinued, and pupils from the Washington School district and East Side of the city.

GERMAN LEATHER OUTPUT DECLINES

Decreased efficiency among the leather workers is declared to be the primary cause for the comparatively small output of the German leather industry during the past three months, says Assistant Trade Commissioner W. T. Dougherty of Berlin, in a report just received by Leonard B. Gary, New England district office manager of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

German leather workers are producing 20 per cent less per unit than before the war, says the report. Other contributing causes to decreased production are shortage of coal and inefficient transportation.

At the close of January, 1922, the percentage of capacity output for German calf, upper, patent and kid leathers remained at the figure of 65 to 75 per cent, or practically unchanged from the figures of Oct. 22, 1921, says Mr. Dougherty, quoting the Ledergerwerblicher Anzeiger, Berlin.

While there has been a falling off in orders, especially in the shoe industry, there are reported to be enough old orders on hand to keep the tanneries running at their present capacity for at least two or three months longer. The average wages in the leather industry before the war were 45 to 65 gold pfennigs (100 pfennigs equal a mark) and at normal exchange the mark is worth \$0.263, but the present value is about \$0.04 per hour. In October, 1921 the wages were from 6.25 to 8 marks an hour. The cost-of-living index at that time was 14 times greater than pre-war. Beginning with Dec. 1, 1921, wages were raised to an average of about 12 marks an hour. This most recent advance was to offset a cost-of-living index which is now equal to 20 times pre-war. The workmen's committees demanded an increase to 15 marks an hour, to go into effect on Feb. 1, 1922. Negotiations are in progress, without any final result being announced, says the report in closing.

Daylight Saving for Bar Harbor
BAR HARBOR, Me., March 8.—Bar Harbor will observe daylight saving time this year from June 1 to Oct. 1. This was decided in town meeting yesterday, after a lively contest and two hours' debate. The vote was 210 to 135. Many summer residents to whom questionnaires were sent by the board of trade, which conducted a campaign in favor of the change in time, responded, expressing themselves four to one in favor of the plan.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

UNITED STATES
FOREIGN TRADE
TAKES A DROP

January Figures Show Exports to Europe Off Nearly \$200,000,000 From 1920 Level.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The decline in the value of America's foreign trade in January is compared with January of 1921 is further emphasized in statistics made public today by the Department of Commerce.

Exports to Europe totaled \$183,939,246 compared with \$225,215,487 in January a year ago and \$121,959,531 for the seven months ended last January, compared with \$240,597,318 for the seven months ending in January, 1921.

Imports from Europe for January last amounted to \$68,133,403 compared with \$69,578,643 for January a year ago and \$47,170,132 for the seven months ending in January last year, against \$62,562,233 for the seven months ending in January a year ago.

Exports to South America in January last were \$17,333,333 compared with \$19,450,238 in January a year ago and \$10,083,231 for the seven months ending last January, against \$39,774,908 for the seven months ending in January a year ago. Imports were \$22,806,043 for last January, compared with \$30,750,498 for January, 1921, and \$19,568,323 for the seven months ending last January, against \$32,874,374 for the seven months ending the previous January.

Exports to Asia were \$46,079,355 last January, compared with \$73,135,935 for the previous January and \$40,352,425 for the seven months period ending last January, against \$18,191,859 for the seven months ending January a year ago. Imports were \$62,760,631 for last January, compared with \$45,318,556 in January a year ago.

Trade With Various Other Places.

Exports and imports by principal countries during January, compared with January, 1921, follow:

France—Exports \$17,249,696, against \$18,655,435; imports \$10,654,363, against \$10,012,445.

Germany—Exports \$23,569,195, against \$46,812,037; imports \$7,222,792, against \$4,430,331.

Italy—Exports \$9,265,829, against \$29,836,813; imports \$4,583,973, against \$5,536,116.

Great Britain—Exports \$6,352,833, against \$110,793,548; imports \$20,805,005, against \$17,487,619.

Mexico—Exports \$9,772,103, against \$34,724,729; imports \$11,391,446, against \$13,445,544.

Argentina—Exports \$6,187,001, against \$24,232,777; imports \$4,455,454, against \$1,230,740.

Brazil—Exports \$1,687,359, against \$14,128,217; imports \$9,948,027, against \$7,712,001.

Chile—Exports \$1,562,554, against \$8,885,003; imports \$370,193, against \$8,041,551.

China—Exports \$7,635,396, against \$12,445,531; imports \$10,955,034, against \$9,022,245.

Japan—Exports \$2,984,775, against \$12,545,577; imports \$27,940,834, against \$8,938,679.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

(Quoted by Curtis & Sanger)

Company Mat. Bid Ask Yld

Am. Thread Co. Jan. 1, 1922, 100% 5.80

Armour & Co. Jan. 1, 1922, 100% 6.35

Beth. & Co. Jan. 1, 1922, 100% 6.75

Brooklyn Ed. Co. Jan. 1, 1922, 100% 6.35

Diam. Mch. Co. Jan. 1, 1922, 100% 6.50

Douglas M. Co. Jan. 1, 1922, 100% 6.50

Ed. Co. Jan. 1, 1922, 100% 6.35

Ed. Co. Jan. 1, 1922, 100% 6.35

Ed. Co. Jan. 1, 1922, 100% 6.35

Ed. Co. Jan. 1, 1922, 100% 6.35

MAINE CENTRAL'S
VALUATION FIXED

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A tentative valuation was fixed on the property owned and used of the Maine Central Railroad today by the Interstate Commerce Commission at \$61,091,384.

The commission, in its announcement, showed that the railroad owned 649 miles of line, but used, under lease or similar arrangement, with open property, 1131 miles. The value found for the property owned by the railroad exclusive of that which is associated in the system under lease, was approximately \$44,000,000. The railroad itself reported a book value of equipment and road as \$37,234,525.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Henry Ford has given up plan of establishing branch factory in Germany.

The Standard Oil of New Jersey plans Argentine drilling. The company has 180,000 acres there.

Kreisel & Co., investment bankers of Chicago, have failed. Assets are \$4,000,000; liabilities, \$50,000,000.

The Farr Alpacas Company of Holyoke, Mass., has reduced its working schedule for the next few days.

The Acadia Mill at Lawrence, Mass., curtailed a four-day basis starting this week, affecting about 1000 persons.

Open-hearth steel production at Youngstown, Ohio, now 74 per cent, compared with 70 per cent, in February.

At the Leipzig industrial fair the Krupp are exhibiting a non-rustable steel which cannot be eroded by water or acids.

A new election for president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange because of a tie vote was ordered for next Monday.

The 1921 gold Ontario production was 709,509 ounces, valued at \$14,624,085, against 566,283 ounces valued at \$11,686,043 in 1920.

The New York Public Service Commission is expected to take prompt steps to fix the price of gas and the new rate will be somewhere between \$1 and \$1.35.

The New York Senate Committee on Banks reports favorably a bill requiring shippers in securities to be licensed and supervised by the superintendent of banks.

The Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., is considering the construction of two fast 600-ton steel steamers for its all-water passenger service between Boston and New York.

April 10 is the date set for the receivers' sale of the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad in accordance with federal court decree, the minimum price to be \$2,000,000.

Workers in the chief industries of Detroit have almost doubled since March 1, 1921. An increase of 3644 workers was shown in February, compared with January of this year.

Immediate defeat of the soldiers' bonus bill is advocated in a petition signed by practically all ex-servicemen in Williams County, Pa., and sent to Representatives Dillinger and Underhill and Senator Walsh.

Weavers of the Otis Company of Ware, Mass., cotton manufacturers, struck because of a wage reduction effective Feb. 13. The cloth department, employing 1000, will remain closed until further notice.

Three thousand men have been added to the forces of the United States plants since Jan. 1, about 200 being taken on last week. There are now close to 15,000 working. The plant is operating 75 per cent of capacity.

Chairman Lanker of the Shipping Board says a ton would be minimum price of subsidy plan of sale for the best type of cargo ship. By August or September, he said Shipping Board will have \$25,000,000 available for subsidy.

In the first two months of 1922 incorporations in New York State amounted to 3131 companies capitalized at \$118,318,350 compared with 2627 concerns capitalized at \$145,555 in the corresponding period of 1921.

Milton and Boston business men are planning to purchase the Blue Hill Street Railway Company, operation of which was suspended some time ago after 25 years.

Swedish banks are forming a \$38,000,000 pool for negotiating Russian warehouse certificates through the projected Moscow bank, which will pay for goods in gold and silver. It is hoped in this way to forestall American competition in Russian trade.

The American Hardwood Manufacturers Association, methods of which were declared illegal by the Supreme Court a year ago, will be disbanded and replaced by an independent company of lumber manufacturers, producers, and all other branches of the industry.

A. C. Bedford, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, will sail for Europe on the Olympic Saturday. It is intimated that his trip is in connection with the Persian oil situation. The company recently acquired a grant for development of northern oil fields of Persia.

President Byram of the St. Paul Railway announces that the Shipping Board's order to cancel a \$6,000,000 contract with the Japanese shipping company will be regarded. Reports indicate that the Great Northern road will take the same attitude.

It is rumored in the financial district that the government is buying rather heavily in the Liberty bond market. The Treasury Department is said to have large balances in New York at the moment; it has made no recent withdrawals, and converting some of the cash into bonds designed for retirement.

The head of an international banking house states that his firm is working on a new piece of financing for a large industrial concern in France and that a bond issue of some \$10,000,000 will be sold here. The sale of this issue will mark another step for New York as market for the world's financial leader.

Russian railway equipment orders have largely been placed in Germany and Sweden, purchases there totaling \$100,000 to Jan. 1, as compared with \$7,700,000 in England, Austria, Denmark and Czechoslovakia for the same period.

The Boston Oil Company of Everett has been awarded a contract to furnish the fuel oil requirements of the Shipping Board vessels at Boston up to Aug. 10 at \$1.05 a barrel at terminal. Everett, Mass., and \$1.15 a barrel by barge in Boston harbor. The Shipping Board also signed contracts with the Mexican Petroleum Company at Norfolk to supply barge fuel off at Hampton Roads for vessels of the Emergency Fleet Corporation from Feb. 16 to 16 at \$1 per barrel at terminal and \$1.05 by barge.

Fewer Life Cars

The number of freight cars idle because of business conditions total 47,678 Feb. 23, compared with 44,819 Feb. 15, a reduction of 12,441.

DEFICIT OF THE
NEW HAVEN SMALL

January Figure Kept Down by Cuts in Operating Costs

The fact that the New Haven railroad showed a deficit of only \$18,333 after charges in January was entirely due to the keeping down of operating costs to the absolute minimum consistent with the safe operation of the road.

January gross at \$8,724,503 was \$1,175,000 under that for December and was the smallest for any month since February, 1921, when the total was \$5,167,000. January operating expenses, however, were the smallest for any month in several years, and were reduced \$1,387,000 from December, and \$359,000 from November. In November the road handled \$1,546,000 more gross than in January.

Maintenance of way and structure expenses in January consumed but \$932,455, the first time in several years that the total dropped below the \$1,000,000 mark. There was an average monthly expenditure of \$1,445,000 in that department last year. January maintenance of equipment expenses called for but \$1,513,177 another low record for years, and comparing with an average monthly expenditure of \$2,285,000 last year.

Combined maintenance cost \$2,463,632 in January, or but 23 per cent of gross. The average for last year was 38 per cent. December combined maintenance consumed \$3,488,000, or 35 per cent of gross; November \$3,191,000, or 31 per cent; October \$3,497,000, or 33 per cent; September \$4,020,000, or 40 per cent; while August maintenance called for \$4,333,000, or 42 per cent of revenues.

The \$68,000 increase in January gross was the first gain in many months. January freight traffic produced \$3,320,396 of revenues, against \$3,481,000 in January, 1921, while passenger gross amounted to \$3,895,000, against \$4,227,000. A margin of but \$34,000 separated January freight and passenger revenues.

CONTINUED EASE
IN GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, March 8.—New setbacks in the price of wheat resulted early today from fresh declines in quotations at Liverpool. Uncertainty continued as to whether the government report this afternoon on farm reserve stocks of wheat would prove bullish or bearish. The opening, which varied from 1/4 to 1/2 cent lower, with May 1.40 to 1.41 and July 1.18 to 1.19, was followed by slight additional declines.

After opening 1/4 to 1/2 cent lower, May 63 to 64, corn receded a little more. Oats started unchanged to 1/4 cent lower, May 4 1/2 to 4 1/4, and then underwent an additional sag.

Provisions, as well as grain, were depressed by a drop in quotations at Liverpool.

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans..... Boston N. Y.

Renewal rate..... 5% 4 1/2%

Outside coin paper..... 5% 4 1/2%

Mill paper..... 5% 4 1/2%

Year money..... 5% 4 1/2%

Customers' coin loans..... 5% 4 1/2%

Collateral loans..... 5% 4 1/2%

Bar silver in New York..... 5% 4 1/2%

Bar silver in London..... 5% 4 1/2%

Mexican dollars..... 5% 4 1/2%

Bar gold in London..... 5% 4 1/2%

Canadian ex dr. (%)..... 5% 4 1/2%

Domestic bar silver..... 5% 4 1/2%

Discount rates at the 12 Federal Reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow:

Boston..... 4 1/2%

New York..... 4 1/2%

Philadelphia..... 4 1/2%

Cleveland..... 4 1/2%

Richmond..... 4 1/2%

Atlanta..... 4 1/2%

ENGLISH ABSORBING
GILT-EDGED ISSUES

LONDON, March 8.—Another boom has developed in the gilt-edged section of the stock exchange, where the turnover of new business and the transfer of one security to another are conservatively estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 daily.

The official lists of transactions are full to overflowing, and work in connection with this "gilt" business necessitates the working of staffs overtime by the stock exchange firms. British securities are being bought by insurance houses, banks, politicians, and other private investors, who for the moment are giving most attention to the 5 per cent war loan, now quoted at 97 1/2. This stock barometer of the market at present is carrying along with it home rails, Argentine rails and other good-yielding foreign bonds.

The reason for the present activity is said to be that everybody wants to buy because of the standing of British credit, coupled with the fact that there is a quiet sale of millions of money which is ordinarily used for trade purposes, is being transferred to the stock exchange.

There is said to be little American buying in this movement. On the contrary, American firms which invested in British securities when they were issued are taking advantage of the rise to realize on their holdings. These, however, are readily absorbed in the current buying wave, and have caused little check on the gradually spreading improvement in the value of good-yielding securities.

CORN PRODUCTS HAS
UNFAVORABLE YEAR

Corn Products Refining Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, net earnings after all charges and federal taxes of \$6,326,358, equivalent after preferred stock dividends to \$9.22 a share on \$49,784,000 common stock, compared with \$12,469,828 or \$21.53 a share in 1920, and \$17,714,386 for \$23.36 a share in 1919. Figures compare:

1921 1920

Operating profits..... \$9,451,410 \$18,536,032

Other income..... 1,290,964 1,850,137

Total income..... 10,742,374 20,386,169

Net income in fed tax..... 6,326,358 12,469,828

Pre dividends..... 1,737,890 1,749,582

Com. divs..... 2,987,400 2,987,400

Surplus..... 1,601,429 1,732,000

Prev sur..... 45,521,704 35,788,700

P & L sur..... 45,123,132 43,521,704

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1921, shows current assets of \$28,306,483 and miscellaneous securities including Liberty bonds of \$10,416,423, for a total of \$38,722,906, against current liabilities of \$4,051,185, giving a net liability of \$34,671,721, compared with net working capital in 1920 of \$40,178,404. The reduction in liquid assets is partly accounted for by the increase in "additions and betterments in course of completion" from \$1,116,919 last year to \$5,436,457 as of Dec. 31, 1921. The bonded debt stood at \$548,880, compared with \$5,923,160 in 1920.

CHINESE LOANS
ARE EXTENDED

The Pacific Development Corporation's own bank loan, for which the \$5,500,000 Chinese notes now extended for three months to June 1 are collateral security, is for \$4,000,000 and matures June 1 next.

Around Dec. 1 the Pacific Development Corporation granted the Chinese Government a three-months' extension on this loan.

At that time the American group of the Chinese banking consortium was endeavoring to float a Chinese loan of \$16,000,000 in New York to meet two maturities of the government, each for \$5,500,000, also to take up past due coupons on the H'kuang Railway bonds. The consortium failed, however, in its negotiations with the Peking Government.

That matured \$5,500,000 loan referred to above was the Republic of China notes that matured on Nov. 1, 1921. This loan was handled by the Continental & Commercial Trust Co. of Chicago, but China defaulted payment on that date.

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 8.—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:

Wheat, No. 1 spring..... 1.22 1.22 1.22

Wheat, No. 2 red..... 1.48 1.48 1.48

Corn, No. 2 yellow..... .76 .76 .76

Oats, No. 2 white..... .49 .49 .49

Flour, white patent..... 8.25 8.25 8.25

Interest..... 1.15 1.15 1.15

WOOL MARKETS
ARE MORE QUIET

Stabilizing Effect of Final Government Auction Leaves Local Conditions Rather Dull

The American wool markets are quiet again, following the stabilizing effect of the final government wool auction in Boston on Thursday last. Prior to the government sale, there had been a general feeling in the Boston wool district that the market was beginning to get a little easier. However, with prices ruling on the average par to 5 per cent higher at the government auction it was displayed that there is still considerable underlying strength in the market, whether because the holders of wool deem it wise to protect their holdings by seeing to it that the market is maintained at whether, as was probably nearer the fact, the scarcity of wool is the compelling motif in the market. Doubtless, both considerations had more or less weight with buyers, although no one was anxious to see prices advance very much in the face of the necessity of lifting the new clip in the west.

Activity Prevails in West

Activity in the west appears to have been no more pronounced than it has in the eastern markets. Indeed, there seems to be a disinclination to operate even at the levels which have been attained already. On the part of some operators, more especially the manufacturers, there is a disposition to "bear" the market. Thus, a large producer of yarns is quoting prices on a slightly lower basis for medium counts, although the majority of those in the yarn trade declare that there is no necessity for yet any good reason for lowering any of the yarns at lower prices. So far as the finer counts go, there is not even the suggestion of lower prices. Indeed, such piling-up orders for fine tops or yarns as have been placed during the last week have been at fully firm prices. Good-fine tops of about 66s grade have been sold at \$1.50 and 20s half-blood yarns on the high side for grade have been sold at \$1.85 at \$1.90.

So far as the markets for goods are concerned, they offer little of encouragement to the wool trade. Some orders have been placed in fair volume earlier in the season for overcoats and sport goods, but the total volume of business has been 30 per cent satisfactory to the majority of the mills. Unsettled is the rule among the woolen and worsted mills generally, and hints of wage reductions are growing stronger, but with the principal factor in the manufacture of wool goods having taken the stand which has been taken against any wage reduction, this season, it is hardly to be expected that any immediate action will be taken by the other mills, at least not in an overt way.

DIVIDENDS

American Bank Note Company, regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

International Motor Truck Company, usual quarterly of \$1.75 a share on the first and second preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Kaiser-Wetzel Company, regular quarterly of \$2.50 a share on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

National Petroleum Corporation, regular quarterly of \$1.75 a share on its preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Hercules Powder Company, regular quarterly of 3 per cent on common, payable March 15 to stock of record March 15. Heretofore the rate was 2 per cent quarterly and 1 per cent extra.

Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, usual quarterly of \$1.75 a share on the first and second preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Amalgamated Oil Company, usual quarterly of 75 cents a share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 20.

West Coast Oil Company, regular quarterly of \$1.75 a share on its preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Pennsylvania Powder & Light Company, regular quarterly of \$1.75 a share on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Pennsylvania Limited, usual quarterly of 2 per cent on common, payable May 15 to stock of record May 15 and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record March 19.

American Exchange Securities Corporation, usual quarterly of 2 per cent on the class A stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

Guantanamo Sugar Company, initial of \$1.09 a share on preferred stock at full subscription receipts, which is at rate of 8 per cent per annum for the period Feb. 10 to March 31, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

On any subscription and full payment made on any other date than Feb. 10, 1922, the amount of the dividend will be adjusted accordingly.

Homestead Mining Company, usual monthly of 25 cents a share, payable March 25, stock of record March 20.

National City Bank of New York, regular quarterly of 4 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18. National City Company declared regular quarterly of 2 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent. These joint dividends are at rate of 20 per cent on stock. Heretofore National City Bank has been paying 4 per cent regular and 1 per cent extra per quarter, at the City Company has been paying 2 per cent quarterly. Capital of National City Bank is \$40,000,000, and that of City Company is \$10,000,000, so these quarterly dividends are at rate of 20 per cent stock compared with 22 per cent heretofore.

J. C. Penny Company regular quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

California Petroleum Corporation, regular quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Assorted Oil Company, regular quarterly of \$1.50, payable April 25, to stock of record March 20.

Thompson Spa Secures Loan

The Thompson Spa concern of Boston has secured a loan of \$1,100,000 from S. W. Straus & Co. of Chicago on the Spa's new 11-story building to be erected. The loan takes the form of a first mortgage 6 1/2 per cent serial bond issue maturing in 15 years. The borrowing corporation is the Summer Company, controlled by the Thompson Spa interest, of which Eaten Brothers are the controlling members.

Philippine Bonds Sold

Books have been closed on \$5,000,000 Philippine Government 3 1/2 per cent bonds offered by S. W. Straus & Co. of Chicago. The bonds were sold at a surplus after charges, taxes, and sinking fund requirements of \$1,073,121 against a surplus in 1920 of \$1,302,194.

Georgia Railway & Power

The Georgia Railway & Power Company and leased lines and subsidiary companies report operating revenues in 1921 of \$14,080,393, compared with \$13,051,996 in 1920, after surplus after charges, taxes, and sinking fund requirements of \$1,073,121 against a surplus in 1920 of \$1,302,194.

Philippine Bonds Sold

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Philippine Bonds Sold

prediction of the optimist, rather than the conservative observer, who nevertheless hopes that the new tariff may be in effect not later than sometime in August.

E. I. DU PONT DE
NEMOURS REPORT

WILMINGTON, Del., March 7.—The annual report of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. shows that the company, in common with other industries, suffered through the general business depression, the marking down of inventories and other unfavorable economic conditions, but its strong financial position enabled it to continue dividend payments (6 per cent debenture and 8 per cent on common stock), amounting to \$9,341,5

SIX COLLEGES IN BIG TOURNAMENT

First Annual National Basketball
Championship Competition
State Tournament

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7 (Special)—The entry list for the first annual national intercollegiate basketball tournament was completed here this evening when a telegram from Kalamazoo College, champions of the Michigan League, announced that the team of that institution would be here Thursday morning. The tournament will begin Thursday night and continue through until Saturday, the final game being played that night.

According to the junior Chamber of Commerce officials who are in charge of the meet two games will be played on Thursday and Friday nights. The complete entry list follows:

University of Idaho, champions of the Pacific Coast Conference and the Northwestern Conference.

Idaho State College, champions of the Central West.

Illinois Wesleyan, champions of the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Grove City College, Pennsylvania, champions of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia sections.

Mercer University, runner-up to University of North Carolina, in the annual Southern intercollegiate tournament just completed at Atlanta, Ga., and winner over North Carolina in a series of games previous to the tournament.

Kalamazoo College, champions of the Michigan League.

Reports from the western Pennsylvania-West Virginia district state that the Grove City aggregation is easily the best team in that section and should make a strong showing against the teams entered from other districts. Owing to a faculty ruling forbidding any post-season games, North Carolina, champions of the south, were unable to come, so Mercer, a team that has defeated the champions, will be here to represent the south. University of Missouri and University of Kansas were invited to represent the Missouri Valley Conference but were unable to enter because of faculty

The Idaho huskies arrived in Indianapolis today and practiced this evening. They are out to win this tournament and they are especially anxious to defeat Weabash, the team that represents Indiana basketball. They have a good reputation and look the part.

The entry list, while not as pretentious as was originally expected, should produce basketball well worth seeing. The real interest in the tourney is in seeing the various systems of play employed, by teams from so many different sections.

TIGERS MAY ROW ON LAKE TODAY

Five Varsity and Three Freshmen Crews Ready

PRINCETON, N. J., March 8 (Special).—Weather permitting, this afternoon the five Princeton varsity and three freshmen eights will take a row on Lake Carnegie, a welcome relief after months on the machines in the gymnasium. The 1921 Orange and Black crews had their first outdoor practice exactly a year ago yesterday, which was considerably earlier than the date in previous years. A week ago Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth, professor of English literature at Princeton and coach of the Tiger crews, figured that it would be impractical to launch the shells until March 15, but milder weather for the last few days made an

No definite seating lists for any of the crews have as yet been determined and it is expected that the coaches will not make changes until the last minute, according to the custom of the last few years. Dr. Spaeth as decided to have two varsities, on account of the long, hard schedule, to be called the Orange crew and the black crew, with no distinction as to first and second. These were to have one out yesterday in the following

Orange Crew—H. H. Iredell, bow; R. P. Morgan, 2; J. B. Lewis, 3; F. E. Burke, 4; R. S. Newlin, 5; Murray Sinclair, 6; W. Milne, 7; H. C. Cresswell, stroke; L. H. Scholl, coxswain.

Black Crew—F. G. Marburg, bow; N. Montgomery, 2; F. L. Page, 3; G. J. Cook, 4; Eldridge Snyder, 5; C. T. Jackson, 6; F. T. Woolverton, 7; J. S. Wright, stroke; Gardner, coxswain.

VALE AND OXFORD IN RIFLE MATCH TODAY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8 (Special)—After a final practice match the following Yale University rifle team was chosen last night to shoot against Oxford University today in the second annual cable match:

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Literary Letter

London, February 17, 1922.

I MISSED the pleasure and honor of seeing Robert Louis Stevenson. When I began to be interested in literature and journalism, he had left London; but I remember a well-known writer, who was one of my earliest friends and patrons, describing to me the effect that Stevenson made one afternoon at the Savile Club. He was taken there, I suppose, by Sidney Colvin, and my friend described to me how R. L. S. fantastically garbed, sat on the arm of a chair and made Limericks as fast as he could talk, with his eyes dancing, and his hands restlessly.

Now, all these years later, there comes to me, here in London, from the Frank M. Morris Bookshop in Chicago, a privately printed volume which I treasure. One hundred and fifty copies have been issued. Mine is number 147. The title-page runs, "Diogenes at the Savile Club," by Robert Louis Stevenson, printed for private circulation, from the hitherto unpublished manuscript, for David G. Joyce in the month of June, 1921.

How this manuscript, hitherto unpublished, came into the possession of Mr. Joyce is not stated. It seems that, in those days, Stevenson planned a little book to be called "Diogenes in London," a satire in which the Savile Club sketch was to have been an episode. Another fragment, the "Police Scene," destined for "Diogenes in London," was found and published some time ago. "Diogenes at the Savile Club" runs to six and a quarter pages. It is a fragment, a first draft, gay, written with a running pen, rather uneven, and, of course, Stevenson, who was a most conscientious worker, would never have let it go in this form. At one point a word is omitted, and there is a parenthetical note, frantically calling for assistance, possibly to Sidney Colvin, in regard to a Greek word. "Diogenes at the Savile Club" is unfinished, but there is enough of Stevenson in the fragment to make it well worth printing in this quiet way, and I tender my thanks to Mr. David G. Joyce, who has published it "in the love of Stevenson, and for the delectation of a limited few."

R. L. Stevenson was one of the modern authors who did not begin in journalism. He wrote, in early days, for the Cornhill, the Portfolio, and other magazines, but his first successes were made with books, those delightful little pocket volumes—"An Inland Voyage," and "Travels with a Donkey"; so his name was not included in the interesting list given by Mr. Robert Donald, late editor of The Daily Chronicle, at the Authors' Club. He was the guest of honor, the subject of debate was "Authors and Journalists," and in the course of the evening, Mr. Donald made a list of authors who began as journalists. It included Barrie, Shaw, Kipling, Wells, Bennett and A. S. M. Hutchinson. One of the speakers attempted a definition of the difference between journalism and literature. He described the difference thus: "In journalism you receive a large cheque once a week; in literature you receive a little cheque once a year, unless you happen to be a popular novelist, when, of course, you can buy a country house, and a motor car, and winter in the Riviera."

An event of considerable journalistic interest to me is the announcement in the International Studio, that, henceforth, this excellent art magazine will stand on its own feet, and will have no connection with the English Studio. As most persons are aware, this magazine has hitherto been composed of English and American sections, and the sensitive eye found the difference in type rather distressing. It is now to be written, set up, and printed entirely in America. Certain readers may regret the change, but there can be no doubt of its rightness. American art is now so well established and prosperous that it is quite proper the International Studio should be entirely American.

The Freeman of New York comes to me each week, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the best written weeklies I read. There is a fine editorial statement, in a recent number, explaining why this journal does not "feature" any part of its contents, or indulge in typographical fanfare, or ruffle of drums. Each article, we are told, is given an equal show, and the reader can distinguish, with his own judgment, those that he likes. A contribution, in the issue of Jan. 23, that especially interests me is Mr. Lee Wilson Dodd's "As the Senator Put It." I may not like the senator described by Mr. Dodd in this striking poem, but I know that his attitude to the world is stated brilliantly, amusingly, and from the senator's point of view convincingly.

The dinner of the Dickens Fellowship in London, in commemoration of the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens, had, of course, Mr. G. K. Chesterton in the chair. He made a proposal that he may have meant to be humorous, but which to me seems sound sense. Referring to the fact that there is no statue of Dickens in London, he proposed that what London wants is not a statue of Dickens, but statues of all his characters. This opens a new and delightful idea for statuary. Surely it is more interesting and fitting to set statues of an author's characters rather than an effigy of the author himself. Mr. Chesterton remarked that there might be an enormous gargoyles, a statue of Mr. Guppy in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and of Mr. Dick opposite the statue of Charles I. This is an idea that sculptors might consider. London would certainly be brighter if it contained monuments to characters rather than monuments to authors.

The David Copperfield Library, in Somers Town, is progressing. When Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin was asked to write a note that could be framed and hung by the bookcase that contains the gifts from American pub-

lishers, she sent a delightful letter of which the following is the beginning: "To the Dear Readers of the David Copperfield Library in London:

"I began to love Charles Dickens and to read him when I was a little 'country mouse' eight years old; and when I was eleven (oh, wonderful good fortune!) I traveled with him on a certain railway journey between Maine and Massachusetts. It was a magical, a miraculous trip of two hours, during which my child-hand was in his and his arm around my waist; so that in that long talk we became real friends."

To Straight Statements I have added:

Faint, pale, embarrassed Pater. He reminds me, in the disturbed midnight of our actual literature, of one of those lucent match-boxes which you place, on going to bed, near the candle, to show you, in the darkness, where you can strike a light; he shines in the uneasy gloom of vagrancy, has a phosphorescence, not a flame. But I quite agree with you that he is not of the little day—but of the longer time." (Henry James on Walter Pater)

Among the New Books that I should like to read are: "Australian Poetry Annual." Because I am curious to discover if the nests of singing birds that make America and England melodious are as vocal in Australia. "Disenchantment." By C. E. Montague. Because it is some years since Mr. Montague wrote "Dramatic Values," and a new book from his pen is long overdue.

"Since Cezanne." By Clive Bell. Because Clive Bell is an amusing and willful writer on modern art, who will not grow up. Q. R.

Parker Fillmore

There are few enough talented writers of children's books in America to make it well worth while to stop for a moment and consider the literary distinction and versatility evinced by Parker Fillmore. For those parents who have purchased his "Czechoslovak Fairy Tales," "The Shoemaker's Apron," and "The Laughing Prince," there will undoubtedly surprise, at the mention of his name, a kindly old person with a long white beard, pleasant wrinkles about the eyes, spectacles upon the forehead, and an unending knowledge of Balkan languages. In short, he will probably be thought of as resembling Jeremiah Curtin.

The Character of the Man Well, that is not the case at all. Parker Fillmore is a comparatively young man, with a small black moustache, eye-glasses, a gentle voice and a rather limited knowledge of the Czech-Slovakian tongue. And, to astound the parents still more, let me state that he reads and admires Henry James. And so does his wife, who is Louise Dutton, the short-story writer. Perhaps the pleasantest way of meeting Parker is to come upon him clad in a smock and industriously cooking dinner, his brow wrinkled in a defiant concentration as he puts together the most delectable dishes. The next best way is to happen upon him, some fine summer evening, at the MacDowell Colony in Peterborough, N. H., where he is one of the charter members. In either case, he will be discovered a creature of the most amusing and intelligent conversation, widely read, interested in all modes of art, and always quite unaffected. All that, of course, is for the parent. The child, who is in possession of his books, probably will not mind at all what he looks like, providing he does not interrupt before the book's last page is reached.

Parker Fillmore lives far up on New York's north East Side, in a huge



Parker Fillmore

When one considers the rather futile books that have been issued for the child's edification in the past, one cannot but be glad that such men as Parker Fillmore are entering the field. They have conclusively proved that children's books are as difficult an art as any other. There is no question of writing down. It is a problem of meeting a certain mental attitude in the right way. And that is what Parker does. He meets the child on his or her own ground, adapts himself skillfully to their standard of perceptions and, in so doing, makes his books real children's books. And, by the way, so excellently does he write that the grown-up will be sure to find himself peeping into one of Parker's books and becoming gradually absorbed in the most whimsical and delicious fairylore, if any one of those books happens to be lying about. If there is a child in the house, however, none of Parker's books will be lying about—at least until it has been read so well that the covers are falling off. The proud parent will have to fight for the privilege of perusing the volume.

Songs of the Out-of-Doors

Songs of the Cowboys Ever since Mr. John A. Lomax collected his "Cowboy Songs," lovers of poetry have been aware that, throughout the west, there is a folk poetry that is unique to the country alone and possibly a completed product. It is completed in that the cowboy is almost a figure of the past. Riding the range is an impossibility, when the ranges are cut up into farms, and this is certainly the case throughout a large part of that territory that used to be grazing ground for cattle. The cowboy, rough and ready as he was, had a romantic nature and the ditties he trotted often reached a degree of poetry that was surprisingly fine. He was lugubrious at times, often humorous, frequently fond of exaggeration; but the bright vein of authentic poetry, the gold of pure dreaming, was seldom absent from his more serious songs.

Folk Songs in Literature

There is nothing more interesting in the field of literature than folk songs. They are the spontaneous pourings of nature that need song to lighten their loneliness or their labors. If we trace back the origins of poetry, we will find that they started in a rhythmic desire for expression while "doing something, reaping in the fields, spinning, sailing down great rivers, the desire to tell a story, an accompaniment to the dance. Whether the song or the dance came first is a disputed question among students, but one thing is certain—with the first faint dawn of human feeling came the desire for rhythm. And all sorts of men, doing hard manual labor, felt this urge. It was most consistent that the cowboy should have his own folk songs, for it was a reasonable development of a rhythmic occupation.

N. Howard Thorp's anthology, "Songs of the Cowboys," has an interesting history. It first appeared as a much smaller book of the same title in 1908, when the compiler, who was also author of five of the songs included, had it set up by an Etanella print shop. Mr. Thorp, who was down on his luck when the book was put together, hawked the volume about cow camps and round-ups and cattle fairs much in the same way that the old English broadsheet ballads were sold. He realized enough money from his venture to make life easy again. The present collection is an enlarged edition of this little volume of 1908, including some new material, among which are 25 songs by the author. The hundred songs that make up the book smack of the realities of the old cowboy existence. No excessive imagination will be found in the laborious reality. He writes of long-horns, buffaloes, mule-skinner, bucking bronchos and stampeding cattle. The records of his life on the range are sometimes rather naive, but they are always entertaining. There is no doubt that the melodies added much to these songs.

They are of two types. The first is songs transmitted by purely oral tradition; and the second, songs originally printed and clipped from local newspapers and magazines, being changed and re-shaped as they are handed from one cowboy to another. Thus we find Badger Clark's "The Glory Trail," which is included in this volume, sung among the cowboys in southern Arizona, under the title of "High-Chin Bob." It is unnecessary to quote any of these songs, for a fair idea cannot be given from a meager selection.

Henry Herbert Knibbs' "Songs of the Trail," of course, cannot be classed as cowboy folk songs, but they possess much of the glamour and swing of them. Mr. Knibbs knows his west, and particularly that part which is passing into the history of another country. Into his poetry he injects a wholesome sense of the out-of-doors and sets his efforts to a swinging lilt that is as rhythmic as the steady beat of the hoofs of a broncho.

The Case for the Filipinos

The Cornerstone of Philippine Independence

A Narrative of Seven Years, by Francis Burton Harrison. New York: The Century Co. \$3.

he does in direct, simple style, which holds the attention with no particular aid from the picturesque.

The inevitable question, "Should the Filipino be given independence?" runs through his pages, with the answer in the affirmative. He reports that his experiences have been such as any man should be prepared to face, if charged to put into effect in a remote station a policy which runs counter to the wishes and ambitions of his fellow countrymen on the spot. Some of these experiences must indeed have been trying.

The war rendered Mr. Harrison's period of service none the more easy. The vexed question of arming the natives and allowing them to join in the European struggle was a much debated point. The military party naturally inclined to oppose such a policy, while the Filipinos themselves were eager to show their patriotism. Throughout all these differences, Mr. Harrison kept the even tenor of his way, continually cultivating and winning the esteem of his brown-skinned wards. He came to know the Moros and the hill tribes as well as the more civilized islanders, and, apparently, his understanding of them is thorough.

One of his observations in regard to them is well worth quoting. "In dealing with backward people, the first and only safe rule of conduct is to be wary of promises, and a promise once given, never to break your word."

Dealing With the Mountain Men He further states that at Bontoc in the lowlands, where a prison has been built for men of mountain races, it has been found necessary to grant a two weeks' leave of absence every year to long-term prisoners, so that they may go home to visit their families. "Such a prisoner, his word once given, never fails to reappear at the prison on the appointed day, even if that involves a three days' journey through tempests, and the hazardous swimming of mountain torrents, in flood time."

He dispenses of the criticism that the people of the mountain provinces go about scandalously unclothed by saying that they would wear clothes if they could afford them. Mr. Harrison declares the only truly primitive men of the Philippines to be the Negritos, of which 70,000 roam the forests. All that can be done for them is to see that they are unmolested, but the mountain province tribes, he believes, are not actually primitive, only backward peoples because of lack of opportunity.

He thinks too many Americans judge the ability of the Filipino upon inadequate evidence, citing as an amusing instance a book published by a distinguished citizen of New York, who spent eight days in the islands, chiefly at the Manila Hotel and the Army and Navy Club. After this sojourn, the author solemnly stated his unfavorable conclusions as to Filipino intelligence.

In the lowland provinces, Mr. Harrison found the purest and most delightful hospitality, the people considering no effort too great to make for the comfort of their guests; no toil too tiresome, and no hardship too severe. He says that "It is due to knowledge gained on these many trips that I venture to write with assurance of the Filipino people—not merely of the rich or political classes. The long conversations I have had, hour after hour, in the mountain camps, or in the shade of the village bamboo groves, have given me a real respect for the natural intelligence, political insight, good heart, and faithful friendship of the Filipinos."

Mr. Harrison candidly admits that he has made his book an attempt to present the Philippine problem from the Filipino point of view; but aside from this he calls attention to the effect our policy in the islands has had upon other nations, remarking that "The White Man's Burden" has often been a mere slogan, and the "burden" often received little share of the benefits of modern civilization. This charge

The Cooperative Movement

The Russian Cooperative Movement

and the Communists, London: The Russian Cooperative Movement, 1921. 2s.

Important rôle in establishing trade relations between Russia and the rest of the world. They seemed to be qualified to form the link between the differing forms of economic system of Communist Russia and that of other countries.

The Russian people attached great hopes to the endeavors of the delegates of the cooperative societies, who were then staying in western Europe. They expected that they would rescue Russia in her plight.

The recently published book on Russian Cooperation and the Communists, in Russian, gives enlightening information on the history of the cooperative movement in Russia and how it was entirely exterminated by

the Communists. Mr. Malakhov, the author, was one of the most prominent workers in the cooperative movement. He devoted his activities for years to the organization of cooperative societies among the peasants and tar-boilers in Northern Russia. His attitude towards the Communists is indicative of the attitude of all the leaders of that movement. They were utterly indifferent to politics and endeavored to work solely in the economic field. Mr. Malakhov, however, confesses that this political disinterestedness proved disastrous; for, in the critical moment after the fall of the Tsarist régime, the cooperators possessed no means for counteracting the influence of political adventurers on the masses, and thus were easily overpowered by them.

After the suspension of the blockade, the best thing the Bolsheviks could do was to accept the collaboration of the cooperators, who had managed to get into relationships with the outer world. The Bolsheviks, however, have adopted a contrary policy. They went on persecuting the cooperators, arresting their leaders; some of them were even sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and to forced labor.

The Bolsheviks feared that the co-operation might become a political factor, afraid of the rôle of the Famine Relief Committee in Moscow. This time they have preferred foreign assistance to self-organization; in 1920, they preferred the influx of foreign capital to the revival of Russian co-operation.

The book of Malakhov gives interesting hints for parallels of that kind. It affords evidence that the Communist policy is utterly hostile to democracy and does not differ much from the Tsarist policy. It provides instructive details on the development and activities of the cooperatives in the northern district, Vologda, Archangel and the region of the Northern Dvina River.

These organizations, contrary to what we are now accustomed to hear of the avidity of the peasants, were inspired with lofty ideals. They invested the surplus profits in educational work-schools, libraries and so on.

Mr. Malakhov's book supplies some figures on the cooperative movement, which, though not complete, show the rapid growth of the movement in Russia. In 1913 there were 80,831, in 1914 34,018, and in 1918 already 87,017 cooperative societies.

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THE HOME FORUM

Canoeing Down to the Magdalena

ALL of a sudden we came out on the San Jorge, a broad and yellow stream, three or four hundred yards in breadth. The bank on which we stood was high and sun-swept. On it were perched some miserable huts, and underneath them ten or twelve canoes, all tied to poles driven into the stream, rose and fell lazily. Upon the other side was a small town buried in woods, that seemed to block it off from all the world.

Piling our saddles into a long, crank dugout, and standing up performing miracles of equilibrium, as it appeared to us, though any child upon the river's banks can walk in a canoe as well as on dry land, we crossed the river, and, struggling up a staircase cut in the hard mud, entered the town of Jégua, once a thriving place, but fallen into decay. We passed the sista in the public hall, used also as the schoolhouse, a dusky edifice, whose walls were decorated with German kindergarten plates, but with the text in Spanish.

The one steam-launch the Jégua boasted was away upon a trip to Ayapel and not available. Upon the bank that we had quitted in the morning there was no trail, unless we had returned to strike the road from Corazal, forty or fifty miles away.

Canoes were plentiful and paddlers easy to be found, as all the population was, as it were, amphibious and born to the canoe.

One Anastasio Girón, described as a good faithful Indian, was recommended to us by a man in uniform, who may have been some sort of an official in a not improbable customs-house.

The good and faithful Anastasio was asleep beneath the palm-thatched roof of his canoe, his head in the shade, his naked feet stuck well out in the sun.

When he was well awake, we fell a-chattering. It seemed that the canoe, in Anastasio's phrase, "gained two dollars gold a day." This seemed excessive, and for "gold" I substituted silver, exactly half the price. This must have been far above the usual tariff, for the owner jumped at it, only requiring to be paid at once.

Our saddles and our bags filled at least half of the thatched awning in the middle of the canoe, leaving us barely room to shelter from the sun. We waited till the sun was low, and with Anastasio and his mate, a lathy, Indian youth, who he professed was "born to paddle, just as a mule is born to carry packs," we pushed into the stream. The evening breeze blew pleasantly as we sat on the top of the straw shelter in the middle of the canoe, eating the provisions that we had laid in at Jégua, and the voyage promised well.

Soon the breeze fell, the moon shone out and lit the river, turning it from the turbid yellow that it was in sun-

light into a sheet of silver, that mirrored the tall trees, whose shadows seemed to penetrate into vast depths of water and shade. The fireflies played above our heads, uttering a hoarse cry. For several miles we floated gently down the stream, the paddlers by degrees becoming listless, even the youth who "was born to paddle" taking a perfunctory stroke at intervals. At last sleep overtook them, and they laid their paddles inboard and fell asleep, sitting upon the floor of the canoe. We must also have slept, for we were roused in an hour or two by the canoe sticking its nose in the bank.

We slipped down once again between dark woods without a trace of human habitation. Once a large animal crossed swimming, not far in front of us. It may have been a tapir or a capybara, but when it saw us it swam instinctively into the shadow of the trees, leaving a gentle ripple as it passed. The Southern Cross hung in the sky above our heads, Sirius gleamed redly, and all the stars seemed to shoot beams of softest light into the water in the still tropic night.

Occasionally, but rarely, sounds of wild animals came from the recesses of the everglades. It seemed that we, afloat in our canoe, were the sole inhabitants of an unpeopled world, alone with destiny. Once more sleep overcame us, but still we drifted on. Two or three times I woke and looked out on the interminable woods. The boatmen both were sleeping bowed over their paddles, and once when I looked up, my secretary was paddling, seated beside the slumbering Indian. The night wore on, and so we passed it sleeping, and waking fitfully, now paddling for a space, now drifting noiselessly. At last I woke, dripping with dew, to find the world all buried in white mist. We were afloat upon a ghostly river. The trees appeared gigantic, seen through the steaming cauldron. The Southern Cross had set, and the chill in the air showed that the day was just about to break.

In a few hours we passed the mouth of the great Cauca River, then ran into the Magdalena, more than a mile in breadth.

Great barges, known as bongos, crept along the banks, propelled by crews of Indian punters, and rafts a hundred feet in length swept down the current, with whole families camped upon the logs.

Long, arrow-like canoes shot out occasionally with a man standing in the stern, like a Western gonolier. Great herds of cattle fed upon the banks, and now and then a swart vaquero, swinging his lazo, rounded them up, galloping furiously. On every sandbank there were basking alligators, log-like but watchful, whose little eyes, sunk in their scaly foreheads, seemed immovable. The forest upon both banks of the river towered high above us, making us feel as small in our little canoe as ants upon a water-lily leaf.

The fierce sun blazed upon the water, which reflected it upon our faces as through a magnifying glass, and still we paddled on. Then, passing round an elbow of the stream, meeting the influx of a creek that raised a little seaway, in which we tossed about in a canoe like a log tossed in the surf upon a beach, we came upon a town as if by accident. Built upon piles and looking like a Dyak village in the Straits of Singapore, the town of Magangué lay sweltering, half buried in the haze. We had come into our port.—E. Cunningham, in "Cartagena and the Banks of the Sinu."

The Gipsy's Place in Art

Not all the Gipsies now living in Europe belong to one and the same race. It seems that at all times every nation has had a nomadic element, a remainder of the original nomadic instinct. A good many tribes of Italian singers are of pure Roman blood. The Spanish gitanos are of Moorish extraction. There are thousands of Croats and Slavonians roaming through the Balkans in Gipsy fashion. The Romanichals in France are mostly of Alsatian origin. The Gipsies of England are as much Welsh as they are Irish, and the number of Gaelic or Celtic words in their language rivals any group of other words which they use.

The original Gipsies appeared in Europe at about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is probable that they were of Hindu origin and were either exiled because of their religious beliefs or ran away from the persecution of Tamerlane, or Timur, the great Tatar conqueror who invaded India. As their origin was a mystery to Europe when they appeared on its Eastern plains, some German savant decreed that they were Egyptians. The popular corruption of the word "Egyptian" is the name by which they are now known the world over.

Three reasons are generally given for travel: necessity, pleasure, and accomplishment. Every Gipsy tribe can claim any and all of these three reasons. Except the peasants, who, by the very nature of their occupation, are compelled to remain in the same place, the rest of the people of every nation, whether artisans, merchants, or artists, are continually searching for some device or excuse to take them away from the places in which they happen to be.

The Gipsies are merely a lower stratum of this nomadic world, and because of that they have until recently used only primitive means of transportation and travel. But even they are now beginning, as we shall presently see, to use automobiles, instead of horse-drawn wagons. The slang of traveling salesmen, the argot of most of our travelers, is composed of all the languages now spoken, plus a number of invented words of mysterious origin that continually creep into every language. The lore of traveling salesmen, and the superstitions and fetiches that spring up from their journeying,



"The Dryad's Parasol," from the etching by Ernest Haskell

would in themselves make a study as interesting as, if not more so than, a study of the Gipsy proper. No language can remain pure when other people than those born to it speak it. The train as well as the caravan is a corrupter of language.

The German slang contains a great number of Hebrew words. The French argot is burdened with the same. The Austrian Walzer uses almost as much Sanskrit and Hebrew as the two others enumerated, and the slang of the American hobo contains part of all this, plus a number of Indian words and words the origin of which cannot be traced. The only difference is that in the case of the modern traveling element we have all the vices without any of the virtues of the Gipsy, and none of their poetry and song.

Extract the Gipsy element from European music, from Palestrina on through Beethoven, Bach, Schubert, Schumann and Liszt, and there remains as little of it worth listening to as in our American music. Almost the same could be said of the rest of European folk-lore. The Russian, Rumanian, Hungarian, and almost all Balkan lore is Gipsy. The manner in which the old Gipsies weaved lent itself to poetic inspiration, to song and melody.

A caravan stopping in the forest, with its camp-fire, a group of horses pasturing near-by, the stars above, is pictorially more beautiful than any steam-driven or electrically pulled vehicle. The leisure of caravan-traveling, the possible dangers, the small distances covered daily, the frequent stopping-places, and therefore the possible association with people on the road; the bathing in the rivers before fording them, and the thousand and one other occurrences weave themselves into poetry and song. Really, art has never been begun to pay its debt to the Gipsy.—Konrad Bercovici, in The Century Magazine.

The Searchlight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. I watched the searchlight plunge into the parkway and smite clear of screening leafage masses of humanity, that seemed mere flies tangled in a web of the dark.

It swept up and down the fronts of skyscrapers, cut on tier of dwelling places, and tier on tier of privacy of home or haunt, as a knife blade rips up a tent side.

It threw a scouring purity over cheap amusement places, and flashed tone, like a warning, from faces of tower clocks.

It played upon the churches, as a cleansing acid over silver, from their totem poles, to the symbols blazoned on their window panes and closed doors.

It quickened every statue, as with a luminous memory of its own ideal. It glorified the tree tops and the fountains, in the breathing spaces of the poor.

It circled like a ray from the ark of God's covenant, around the children of a new generation, transfiguring them at play along the city streets. ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY.

The Horse in Painting No real interest is taken in the horse until Van Dyke's time, he and Rubens doing more for it than all the previous painters put together. Rubens was a good rider, and rode nearly every day.—Ruskin.

Home Spinners in Alsace

"Children, clear the table, the watch is at our house tonight, the spinners will soon be coming!"

How many times, on winter evenings in Alsace, have I heard these words, and how straightaway did I always run to hide behind the great woodbox by the monumental stove! For there I should see, without being seen, all that would soon be going on in the room, and should not lose a word of what was said. Best of all, I might perhaps have the good fortune to be forgotten, and to escape the shock of the dread announcement: "Charles, it is time for you to go to bed."

The room, vast and open, had the air of awaiting guests, and soon there came a sound of little sabots outside, making repeated tick-tacks against the stone steps, to shake off the snow, and you heard laughter in the hall-way where the lanterns were being blown out and stationed in a row. Then they entered the room, the brave peasant lassies, each more blooming and fresh than the other, and each carrying her wheel, always a work of art and often the gift of her fiancé. On the thick distaffs, wound with flax, splendid ribbons were interlaced in spirals, ribbons which, the spring before, had floated from the hat of some village conscript. Where better than on the valiant distaffs could they witness to faithful remembrance? The spinners took their places all about the square table and at once began to spin. Now we should see who would make the most thread, fine, firm, and even!

A little later comes a new sound of sabots under the windows, but larger sabots this time, which announce the arrival of the village lads. One of them knocks at the door, half opens it, and demands entrance. Several voices reply: "Have you your wheel? If not, you may stay outside; we don't let in idlers." But before long the mistress of the house interposes. "Come, come, my dears! don't leave them languishing at the door; let them come in; they are all welcome, if they will be good." And now in Indian file a half dozen sturdy peasant lads come in, and go sit down modestly in the dimmest corners.

The wheels turn, turn, whirling deliciously, a quiet conversation accompanying them, and often some storyteller weaving a tale always too short for her listeners.

No picture of village life, simple and laborious, has ever seemed to me more charming than this.—Charles Wagner, in "By the Fireside."

The Sparkling Waves Like Emerald Shine

Under the high unclouded sun That makes the ship and shadow one, I sail away as from the fort Booms sullenly the noonday gun.

The odorless airs blow thin and fine, The sparkling waves like emeralds shine. The lustre of the coral reefs Gleams whitely through the tepid brine.

—John Hay.

No Reaction in Divine Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITHOUT doubt, humanity would be much benefited if the truth about action and reaction could be better understood, and human thinking governed by this better understanding. It is one of the features in the mission of Christian Science to acquaint thinkers with demonstrable facts regarding action; for, when understood aright, much which now afflicts humanity will be banished from experience. To understand the teachings of Christian Science regarding action, we must consider two phases of the subject,—the reality of action from the standpoint of perfect Principle or divine Mind, and the commonly accepted sense of action. In the general sense, much that is termed action may be readily seen to be merely beliefs about action; and right thinking on the subject, through Christian Science, will forestall or abolish the effects of an evil called reaction.

First, let us consider the spiritual sense of action as Mrs. Eddy defines it in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 187): "The divine Mind includes all action and volition, and man in Science is governed by this Mind." This is the highest possible statement regarding action that is in and of God, perfect Mind, the universal intelligence. If all understood that statement and were demonstrating it, there would be no discord; all would be in harmony. But the imitative carnal mind, or moral mind as Mrs. Eddy terms it, presents many erroneous concepts of action; so that, according to human thought, it would be impossible to say and maintain that all action is perfect and free from reaction. Indeed, millions believing that action is the result of human will, believe also that there is a human law of action which must be followed by reaction; in fact, such believers aver that there is a law of reaction equal in effect and opposed to all action.

Mrs. Eddy considers this mortal sense of action when she states in Science and Health (p. 283), "Matter and its effects—sin, sickness, and death—are states of mortal mind which act, react, and then come to a stop." Reaction, then, is a belief felt only by the personal senses, or mortal mind. It is not in any way related to God or His law, since it would be impossible for God, who saith, "I change not," to "react, and then come to a stop."

So, finding through Christian Science, that reaction is located only in mortal experience, as a consequence of

sin, of wrong thinking and wrong action, how true it must be that the avoidance of reaction so detrimental to home life, business, and society in general, can be secured through the destruction of sin and wrong action. If action in its highest scientific sense is in and of God, who is perfect, all such action must be perfect. Therefore, if men conformed to God and to the two commandments Jesus gave,—one God, one Mind and only one, and love for man,—action would be so satisfactory as to preclude any such after effect as reaction. Surely, if there were no more wars between men and nations, there would of necessity be no reaction from such wrongs. If men would cease to be angry and hateful, there would be fewer and fewer of the reactions called resentment and revenge.

In the physical realm, a better understanding of divine Mind as the cause of all right action will do much to clear away the so-called tendencies to the claim of organic inactions and reactions. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 283 of Science and Health, "Mind is the source of all movement, and there is no inertia to retard or check its perpetual and harmonious action." Then right action, in harmony, and the ability to express it are everywhere present; while inertia and inability are nowhere real. In a quiet realization of the above positive statement of Christian Science, one can correct the beliefs of sluggish inaction, weakening overaction, or painful reaction of material sense, and gain the true sense of healthy action free from abnormal results.

The world's great need today in business, as in all other experiences, is to have right action,—the action of divine Love, made plainer and reflected more in kindness, sincerity, justice, and unselfish industry. The world needs more compassion, less coldness; more gentleness, less criticism; more encouragement, less condemnation; more forgiveness, less accusation; more honesty, less connivance; more joy in service, less begrudging; more practice from good preaching; more good cheer, and many more helping hands everywhere. Such betterments in action would cut away the causes of reaction, giving such right definition to action that men and women would find their highest happiness in persevering to make action so goodly and Godlike that reactions, including the pains of regret and the pangs of disease, would lessen until some day they would cease to claim attention.

American Poetry of the Present Day

Our poets are recording themselves and their environment in the furthest stretches of the land. Robert Frost, born in San Francisco and living in the little village of Franconia, New Hampshire; Carl Sandburg in Maywood, Illinois; James Oppenheim, born in Minneapolis, and brought up in New York City; Sara Teasdale in St. Louis, Missouri; Vachel Lindsay, in Springfield, Illinois; Edgar Lee Masters, born in Galesburg, Kansas, and writing in the meadowland of Chicago; William Rose Benét in Port Washington, Long Island; Amy Lowell, in Brookline, Massachusetts; Aiken in Boston; C. E. S. Wood in Oregon; John Hall Wheelock in New York—there seems to be no corner of the country that is not alive with singers.

Glance also at the various racial colors of the names themselves: Frost, Oppenheim, Lindsay, Masters, Sandburg, Lowell, Giovannitti, Robinson, Neilhardt, Benét, Pound, Kreymborg, Endicott, Eastman, Tietjens. What a medley of clans and nationalities! America is truly a melting pot in a poetic as well as in an ethnic sense. For out of this many-voiced and differently pitched choir is rising a harmonic music, a homogeneity in spite of its seemingly confused counterpoint.

Most of these poets are an active part of a new impetus and fervor; the careless singer has become a complex and searching individual. He is determined to know his world and to realize it completely. He does something more than accept the ready-made glamour and formulae of beauty that have been handed down to him. He questions them. He is going by himself to look for beauty, in strange places possibly; but he is going to find it, even if he has to wrest it from things that were neglected and trivial.

The transformation in America has taken on the quality of a quiet revolution—a revolt against mere pleasantness and prettiness. Even before the war, our modern could not feel it his duty to face life with a sweet smile of easy optimism; today the voice of the chronically pleasant poet sounds doubly pitiful. In his liberation from moldy conventions and stale sentimentality, the artist has achieved a clarity of vision that is as fresh as it is intellectually frank. The past, glorious in accomplishment and eternally enshrined, is not necessarily the altar for the future; and our day has seen the artist in every sphere rise from his idolatrous worship and look with cleared eyes at old and breathless mysteries.

There are poets no doubt, even in America today, who can live unstirred by these things within their world. But the living poet who definitely desires to escape them is rare, a creature to be wondered at rather than scorned. He is not really a coward. He is much too bewildered for so actual a rôle. He is a timorous ghost, a living anachronism. He dwells among the half-lights, with the shadows, the soft echoes of poetry, not with poetry itself.—Louis Untermeyer, in "The New Era in American Poetry."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1922

EDITORIALS

A Sovereign Egypt

NOTHING is more striking or important in today's observation of history, so veritably "in the making," than the change steadily coming over the surface of Britain's imperial dream. Canada and South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, thanks to their attitude and achievement in the great war, are recognized as full and equal partners in the "All-Red" firm. Ireland, yesterday governed as a subject territory, becomes tomorrow a Free State, self-governed. It is an open secret that crown colonies, such as Malta and Hong Kong, are to receive autonomy at their requesting. India is granted large increase in home rule, and will exercise that high privilege rightly in some near future, for it cannot be long till the true progressive movement expressed in the Montagu-Chelmsford reform, and lately powerfully reinforced by the personality and prestige of the Prince of Wales, will triumph over the posturing Gandhi and the memories of Amritsar. All of which betokens not a weakened unity, but a strengthened, a unity of healthier sort in that it is instinct with the red blood of greater freedom and enlarged opportunity for initiative and growth. There is real advance when subordination yields to coordination.

The official announcement that Egypt is recognized as a sovereign state, with the Protectorate of 1914 ended, is the latest and far from least important step along this same path. If the situation in the Nile Valley was anomalous before the Protectorate was declared—with a British consular agent for a generation the actual power in a land, yet nominally governed by a Khedive responsible to the Turkish Sultan—so, with the coming of the armistice, the continuance of the Protectorate sounded a note not in harmony with all that was developing throughout the world-encircling territories where flew the flag of Britain. The Nationalist demand for prompt independence, at that time filed with Sir Reginald Wingate by Zaghlul Pasha's delegation, was basically logical, although, on the other hand, it proposed changes and implied unsettledness which, threatening as they were to continued law and order, had somehow to be provided against by qualification. It was, then, perhaps, natural that the petition should at first be refused; natural, too, that disorders should result from that refusal; splendidly natural, finally, that England should at last prepare for a reasoned reconsideration of the situation by sending out the Milner Commission. And it is to be remembered that this was no unofficial body, composed of men of little knowledge or eccentric views. Its chairman knows at least as much about questions of imperial administration and strategy as any British publicist living. Therefore the recommendations he and his colleagues put forward, in the summer of 1921, were not merely reasonable in themselves; they had behind them, too, the great weight of special experience and of knowledge gained from personal investigation.

It is this recommendation, to all intent and purpose—for the elevation of Egypt into a sovereign state, bound by perpetual alliance with Great Britain, by the terms of which alliance safety should be assured the Suez zone as well as foreign life and property through all the historic valley—which is now approved by the announcement of the ministry. Eighteen months of delay, of altered terms and unsuccessful proffers at bargaining, have not made today's proposed solution easier, but it is none the less to be expected that this wise and courageous move toward untangling the skein of things left undone that ought to have been done, as of yet others done that ought never to have been done, will ultimately straighten out the snarl.

England does not forget, nor expect Egyptians to forget, that she has done great things for Egypt in forty years: the suppression of Arabi and military disorders, the financial and civil, judicial and social reconstruction of the country, the development of trade and the pacification of the Sudan. England realizes and hopes that Egypt will appreciate that it was no sort of ambition, but the force of events in Egypt itself, that drove Britain into action in the land. Fresh action now is necessary, not only in Egypt's interests but in England's as well, and that action has been bravely taken.

Great Britain stands for empire and liberty; stands for empire as the means of liberty. Nor does she forget the corollary: without liberty there can be no empire. Freedom is the first condition of the survival of empire, and so of the preservation of every actual and potential good which an empire can confer upon civilization. Force, other than in the service of freedom, spells disruption. The living empire must be increasingly free and increasingly cooperative. Under force it must harden into a brittle structure which would break into fragments with slight external pressure, whereas the strongest pressure from without could only increase the toughness and elasticity of a voluntary union and association in support of mutual interests and a common political doctrine.

The secretary of the English Poetry School is faced with a question which is not new, but which has never received a decided answer. It is, "How are we to estimate our young contemporary poets?" Mr. Maurice Baring, in trying to review their poems, offers among other evidences of mistaken judgment a quatrain by Theodore Hook, a noted wit of the time when Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" was given to an appreciative public.

Shelley styles his new poem Prometheus Unbound
And 'tis likely to remain so while time circles round.
For surely an age would be spent in the finding
A reader so weak as to pay for the binding.

It shows that if one errs it is just as well to err on the side of generosity.

Secretary Fall's Alaskan Policy

NO DOUBT it may be declared to be the general conviction of the people of the United States that if there is anything which should be disclosed regarding the disputed governmental policies affecting Alaska the sooner the whole subject is discussed in the open the better for all concerned. Serious charges have been made, by inference at least, of ulterior motives influencing the policies of those who are maintaining opposite views as to the methods which should be adopted for developing and conserving the Territory's latent resources. At the moment one thing alone seems certain, and that is that the administration of Alaska's affairs, as at present conducted, is not in accord with the views of representative Alaskan residents or officials, and not fully in accord with the accepted theory that intelligent conservation implies, of necessity, a reasonable conservative use of the resources which it is sought to develop and protect. The people of the United States have never subscribed to the theory that hoarding and conservation are synonymous terms.

It is unfortunate for those who have allied themselves with the campaign inaugurated by Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior in President Harding's Cabinet, that allegations have been made to the effect that the ambitions of those desirous of gaining control of the vast natural wealth of Alaska are influencing the effort to separate the administration of the Territory's affairs from the Department of Agriculture. There are, even, none too thinly disguised intimations that as a result of the promised disclosures there may be reminders of the famous Pinchot-Ballinger dispute which was an engrossing incident of the Taft Administration. But there have been hints enough and threats enough. Col. William B. Greeley, chief of the American Forestry Association, claims to be in possession of facts which he says condemn the Fall program and mark it as a dangerous experiment, even admitting that the present red-tape processes are detrimental to the desired development of the Territory's resources. Why should there not be a full and complete disclosure of all these alleged facts? The interest of the public is in assuring the adoption of the best policies, no matter what the effort may be to gain or to defeat alleged selfish interests. It seems hardly possible that either Secretary Fall or Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, is committed to plans which do not embrace what he believes to be for the best interests of the country as a whole.

That something is wrong with the present administrative policy seems quite evident from the statement of the territorial Governor, Scott C. Bone, who is now in Washington seeking to untangle what he regards as the confusing and perplexing bureaucratic system which evidently is working a hardship in Alaska. The people of the United States have recently spent upward of \$50,000,000 in completing a railroad from Seward to Fairbanks. It is insisted that this project is to be profitable or unprofitable, depending upon the future governmental policies affecting the Territory. Either too much or not enough has been done. The resources are there, many of them adjacent to the new railroad, and yet they and the railroad are both practically isolated. The United States controls a valuable feeder and terminal system hundreds of miles from its communicating ports, but leaves the connecting link in the absolute monopolistic control of a steamship line entirely independent of actual governmental supervision and direction. There can be no comprehensive development program worked out under such conditions. Secretary Fall and Governor Bone are undoubtedly right in that contention. If they have a better method, one which will stand the scrutiny of competent critics, they should be heard and heeded. If the Secretary's proposals are unsound or unsafe, this fact should be affirmatively shown, and not merely alleged. The situation demands the immediate adoption of a constructive and sane policy.

Brazil as a Lesson in Progress

CENTENARY celebrations mark the steps by which civilization has been the gainer. In the case of Brazil, whose one-hundredth anniversary as an independent nation is to be commemorated fittingly the coming fall, there seems to be a particular reason for turning the pages of history with the view of reexamining the factors that combined for the purpose of making the republican form of government dominant in South America.

It is of more than passing moment that the United States, in common with other countries, will participate without stint in the centennial and exposition which Rio de Janeiro is now preparing for. It is probably true that no more beautiful site for exhibition purposes has ever been made available than the capital of Brazil now offers. But, leaving what is ahead in that respect for future consideration, there is ample food for thought in going over the road traveled by the Brazilian people since the day when Dom Pedro proclaimed the independence of Brazil from the Crown of Portugal, on the 7th of September, 1822.

Many stirring events in the history of that country preceded the declaration of Brazilian independence. Beginning with April 25, 1500, when Pedro Alvares Cabral sailed into the bay which he named Porto Seguro, on the first Portuguese vessel to cast anchor in Brazilian waters, and until Portugal finally established her claim, beyond dispute, the maritime nations fought for possession of that wonderfully rich country, fed by the great Amazon River. The French, the English, the Dutch, the Spanish, all saw the vast possibilities of that tropical land in the far-western hemisphere. Centuries passed, and in 1762, General Gomes de Andrade was appointed Viceroy of Brazil, and in the same year Rio de Janeiro became the capital of the country.

In 1818 Brazil possessed a population of 3,800,000, more than half of whom were Negro slaves. Eleven years before, King John of Portugal, fleeing from his capital before the advancing armies of Napoleon, arrived at Brazil escorted by a British fleet. On the adoption of constitutional government by Portugal, in 1820, the King

was recalled, leaving as Regent of Brazil his eldest son, Dom Pedro, with a ministry of Portuguese origin. To Dom Pedro it fell to establish Brazilian independence.

Under Dom Pedro II, constitutional government on the English model was developed. In 1851 the slave trade was suppressed; in 1871 slave-born children were declared free, but it was only in 1888 that complete and unconditional abolition was voted and slavery abolished on Brazilian soil. This proved the forerunner to the revolution of 1889, when a coup d'état established the Republic. The active participation of the Emperor and the Princess Regent Isabel in the freeing of the slaves turned the planters against the royal house, and the establishment of the Republic may in a measure have been an accident; even so it merely hastened and anticipated political developments on the lines natural to the people and environment.

Thereafter the history of Brazil records many trials common to newly-established republics. But from the very first, the United States showed the keenest interest in the neighbor to the south. Political upheavals have been no strangers in that region below the Rio Grande. Through it all the Brazilian people have borne themselves with dignity. As all eyes center on the coming event in Rio de Janeiro, where the structures of many nations will add to the attractions of that most beautiful capital, it is not to be forgotten that no less a personage than Dom Pedro II himself was a visitor to the American Centennial of 1876, Brazil being the only country in the world that sent its ruler to the great event that marked the one-hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States.

The Brazilians have much of which to be justly proud. As a Pan-American product, the Republic is constantly in the vanguard where America's interests are concerned. The nations greet this people as they look forward to another important milestone in their career, forward and upward.

DIRECTLY after the conclusion of the war a number of tourist agencies sprang up announcing trips to the battle fields. At the time there seemed something lacking in taste in this Coney Island attitude toward a great tragedy, and France in general has apparently thought so, too, for recent dispatches state that there has been no rush to the fields. Special trains have been taken off, minor tours and circuits suppressed and information bureaux closed. France wants to forget those years, apparently, and the attitude is to be warmly commended.

Housework and Unemployment

IN A recent address before the Cambridge, Mass., League of Women Voters, Mrs. T. W. White asserted that women had a peculiar fitness and an admirable preparation for assuming responsibilities in city government, because of their age-long efficiency as housekeepers. At about the same time, Judge Charles F. Perkins, in addressing the Brookline Municipal League, expressed the conviction that "if a woman is the wage-earner and her husband can find no employment, then the man must do the housework." There may be closer correlation than is at first apparent between these ideas.

Let the man who is temporarily or habitually unemployed negotiate the intricacies of housework as a means of acquiring efficiency for the supposedly larger field of masculine duties, when he may perchance return to them. Let him strive to achieve the orderliness practiced, as Mrs. White avers, by the efficient housekeeper, which will permit him to find his way about the house in the dark, if need be, and lay his hand upon the cracker box or fetch from its place on the pantry shelf a desired jar of jam. Let him develop the ingenuity which can mend a refractory kettle cover, strengthen a hinge, draw a cork, pick a lock, or mend a clock with a hairpin. Let him eliminate waste, and exercise inventiveness so that what is left of bread today may appear as apple Charlotte tomorrow. Let him take the immediate stitch that will obviate nine later on. Let him spend a dollar so that the purchase will serve as well as if it had cost two. Let him do all these things and maintain the while irreproachable cleanliness from the front stoop to the kitchen stove.

Perhaps he will discover that the housekeeping which has helped to develop in woman a genius, a knowledge, and an authority for larger undertakings, may also have provided for him the discipline and developed in him the orderliness, the judgment, the alertness that was needed to keep him in the orbit of employment. He will, in any case, have had the opportunity to prove the truth of Judge Perkins' words, that employment, whatever its character may be, "is the greatest inspiration to patriotism." The experiment is perhaps worth trying.

The Claque in Letters

ENTHUSIASMS, when they are sincere, should never be deprecated, for there can be no doubt of their efficacy in urging writers to better achievements. A certain responsibility is placed upon the shoulders of the man or woman who receives authentic praise and recognition. He must live up to the flattering opinions of his comrades. But there is such a thing as false praise, praise that is unreasonable in its manifestations, for it creates a false vista, a fog in whose opaque veils the writer is often lost. There is no doubt of the genuine merit of many of the younger American writers. They display a curiosity toward life and an intelligent grasping of essentials that should make easy their advance through the well-watered fields of American literature.

But those same fields can be altogether too well watered. They can be drenched in such a cloud-burst of adjectives and extravagant encomiums as to make it impossible for anything to take root. That this is the case with certain groups of writers, particularly in New York, must be evident to the most casual reader. When one picks up magazine after magazine and paper after paper and discovers A praising B and B shouting loudly about C and C roaring forth emphatically friendly judgments of A, and then switching to B with equal emphasis, it is apparent that something is rotten in the State of Denmark. To put it in a colloquial way, the reader has

tumbled into the midst of a claque, a you-praise-me-here-and-I'll-praise-you-there group of mutual admirers. At times it must be perceptible that such things are organized. A's book is reviewed by members of his own group always, and certain names become associated with one another in a manner that is, to say the least, unpleasant to the impartial reader, who is more concerned with discovering whether or not young America is producing good literature than he is with what B thinks of C.

In a certain hotel dining room in New York there is a large round table where a definite group of writers meet noon after noon. They remind one of nothing so much as a fraternity house-gathering congratulating one another on their virtues. Hardly a week goes by but one of this group is exhausting Roget's "Thesaurus" in violent praise of another member of the group. This particular group numbers amongst its circle half a dozen of the younger writers who possess admirable outlets for their work. They are welcomed in newspapers and magazines, and their mutual admiration is bringing into American critical thinking an atmosphere that endangers it.

It is absurd for these young men to imagine that the public does not see through their shams, that the public does not realize that extreme laudation of C by A loses value when both of them room together or lunch daily in one another's company. It is all too transparent, and, although it may not be evident to them, a smug insincerity marks their work that fairly shouts at the reader. In spite of their dynamic assertions, it is perceptible that quite often they do not do good work. They don't have time for good work, because they are too busy praising one another. They flock to dinners and lunches and clubs, meeting and mingling always in their little circle, and the great world rolls on and literature continues to be written in city and country wherever the inspiration is felt, and not all their busy scratching of pens and blowing of trumpets will divert the goddess from her chosen pathway.

Editorial Notes

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Chicago, an "opera-in-English" movement is rapidly spreading over the country. This is valuable in so far as it will be an incentive to American operatic composers, who certainly have not received the recognition that should be theirs. But as to the actual words, it is doubtful if the value is so much. It takes an extraordinary person to understand what a singer is expressing in actual words whatever the language may be. When "Parsifal" was sung in English at the Metropolitan Opera many of the auditors stated that it might just as well have been in German, or Kalmuck, for that matter. It was impossible, except at brief intervals, to catch what the singers were saying.

NEW YORK is New York because it does big things in an unusual way. It was not enough that George Herman ("Babe") Ruth, acknowledged to be baseball's greatest "drawing card," should be tendered a contract calling for a more generous stipend than ever before fell to the lot of a professional ball player. Mr. Ruth, in baseball parlance, was a "holdout"; i. e., he placed his services at higher valuation than the club did, and he stuck to his original demand. His employers offered a compromise; this failing, a coin was flipped to decide, by a head-or-tail process, whether Mr. Ruth deserved to be paid as a railroad president or merely as an outstanding baseball player. "Tails" told the story; the railroad president idea was sustained. Mr. Ruth is pardonably satisfied, his employers say they are satisfied, the public must be so. For they it is who in the last analysis guided the transaction. Anyway, it all made good "copy," and newspaper men were not slow to take advantage of the fact.

OUT on Bride's Island, off the coast of the State of Washington, the lighthouse keeper is troubled by the affectionate disposition of animals. It appears a number of sea lions insist on regarding the keeper's quarters as their permanent home. When he opens the door of his cottage in the morning a group of sea lion pups march in and expect breakfast. They sleep in his bed and bark loudly at the door if he does not let them in. Perhaps these are philanthropic sea lions. They have possibly read how lonesome lighthouse keepers are supposed to be and determined to do all in their power to relieve the monotony.

THE Boston musician who scoffs at the loudly expressed fear of jazz music that is being brought forth by various persons and periodicals lately brought out one philosophical truth that is deeper than it appears. It is the fear of jazz music, and not jazz music itself, that is more dangerous, he asserted. Indeed, is not the fear of anything much worse than the thing itself always? Fear is a mistaken and medieval feeling, and the thing that is not feared cannot hurt anyone. It was Justin Huntly McCarthy who wrote, "Fear goes in sable, courage in gold."

A NEW YORK legislator has introduced in the Assembly a bill providing that the Secretary of State furnish each member of the Legislature with a gold badge containing the State coat of arms and the name of the member. The bill appropriates \$7500. This is not the first time that New York legislators have been, to say the least, not backward in declaring that medals should be pinned upon their manly bosoms. Indeed, the people of the State should be thankful that a rider is not attached to the new bill providing coronets for wives of Assemblymen.

A RETIRED New England business man, who desires his name kept secret, has donated \$200,000 to the National Association of Audubon Societies, the income of which is to be used in protecting wild birds and wild animals in the Western Hemisphere. It is pleasant to know that in this modern age there is so sincere a believer in the beauty and value of wild birds. Shelley's skylark, Keats' nightingale, and, among animals, William Blake's tiger and lamb, are undoubtedly offering this generous-minded man their warmest thanks.